The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Speculations Regarding Future Impeachment Proceedings.

Gen. Thomas Sues Secretary Stanton for $150,000 Damages.

A Guy Fawkes Sensation Produced by Superintendent Kennedy.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

THE HOUSE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The House Select Committee of Seven on the articles of impeachment were in session nearly all day, engaged in the completion of their work. They now fully expect to be able to make a report some time to-morrow. Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee, came into the House during the afternoon, and obtained leave for the Committee to print their report before submitting it.

The Committee to-day passed a resolution enjoining secresy as to the character of their report, and it is therefore impossible to obtain any definite information as to the number or purport of the articles and specifications. I am warranted in saying, however, that although the specifications may be six or eight in number, they will not be antecedent to a commencement of the War Department difficulty. It is the opinion of the best lawyers in the House as well as some of the most astute politicians, that to attempt to arraign Mr. JOHNSON on charges and evidence that the House has once pronounced insufficient, would be fatal both to the moral and legal effect of the prosecution. It is also believed that, if the President cannot be convicted upon the offences charged against him in connection with the War Department question, he cannot be convicted at all. Messrs. BINGHAM and BOUTWELL were engaged up to an early hour this evening in perfecting the articles, and they will be sent to the printers to-night.

A GUY FAWKES CONSPIRACY.

A decided sensation was produced in the House to-day by the presentation, by the Speaker, of a communication from the New-York Superintendent of Police, exposing a possible Guy Fawkes conspiracy against Congress. The information came in a dispatch from Superintendent KENNEDY, of the New-York Police, to the effect that some unknown parties had purchased of the New-York Nitro-Glycerine Company five cans, or 165 pounds, of that article, on the forged order of a regular customer. The President of the Company, TAL. P. SHAFFNER, communicated the fact to Mr. KENNEDY, stating that the parties were unknown to him, as was also the destination and proposed use of the article. He suggested that it might be intended for Washington. The information was promptly dispatched here, and was whispered around Congress this morning as a great secret. There was much astonishment, therefore, among the few who knew it when the Speaker caused the matter to be announced in the House. The effect was curious and funny. In a few moments all the Democrats but three had left the Hall, and some weak-kneed Republicans were edging toward the cloak rooms. It is looked upon by those who know TAL. SHAFFNER, as one of his big jokes, and an adroit effort to get a good advertisement. There is no denying the powerful effect of his glonoin oil. The mere mention of it blew the Democrats out of their seats.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The *status* of the War Department imbroglio has not changed materially during the past twenty-four hours. The civil suit by Gen. THOMAS against Mr. STANTON for damages has been commenced, and the amount claimed as necessary to repair the damage inflicted upon the Secretary of War *ad interim*, by injury to reputation, interference with business and legal expenses, is put at the modest sum of $150,000. It is simply ridiculous to have stopped at such small figures. The counsel for THOMAS could just as well have made it a million and a half, for it would be as easy to get one sum as the other. The President to-day resumed the intention of proceeding against Mr. STANTON by *quo warranto*, that being the only process left open to him. The length of time and course of procedure by this method to obtain a final judgment were fully stated in yesterday's dispatches.

It is now suggested in some quarters that Secretary STANTON should resign, and thus not only defeat the end sought by the proceedings of the suit, but end the wrangle regarding the War Office, while it would in no wise affect the *status* of the impeachment proceedings, but really give it a more judicial aspect by removing all appearance of being a strife for office. A couple of leading Senators are mentioned as suggesting this course, but probably without any authority for using their names, as they happen to be the two Senators who least of all would at such a time be found offering any advice or making any suggestions on a matter which is to come before them in a judicial capacity. If any prediction is safe it is that Secretary STANTON will not resign at present.

Gen. THOMAS made his usual visit to the White House this morning, and from thence proceeded to the War Department, whither he was followed by quite a crowd, all of whom expected that he would make another demand on Secretary STANTON for the surrender of the Department. Instead of doing so, however, he merely called for his private mail, and after chatting a few moments with some of his brother officers, left the building. His old room in the Department, known as the Adjutant General's Office, is kept locked, and has been since Friday last, with the key in Mr. STANTON's possession, but the latter expressed his willingness to surrender the key to Gen. THOMAS when he requests it as Adjutant-General of the Army.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Senate to-day began the consideration of Mr. SHERMAN's Funding bill, on which he made an able and forcible speech in support of its provisions. Among other things he declared very emphatically that if the holders of the Five-twenties did not choose to accept a five per cent. gold-bearing bond in case such a loan was authorized by Congress, it would then be proper for Congress to declare that the Five-twenties shall be paid in legal tender.

THE MCARDLE CASE.

Major ENOCH TOTTEN, an able young lawyer, who served in the war with distinction, has been selected by Seretary STANTON as assistant counsel to defend the Government in the MCARDLE *habeas corpus* case, and in the several cases of the State of Georgia *vs.* Gen. GRANT, Gen. MEADE and others.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

NEW YORK POST-OFFICE PLANS APPROVED.

The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior sent in a communication to the House to-day on the subject of the Post-office and Court-rooms in the City of New-York. The structure is to be finished in the best and most substantial manner, and with materials and workmanship of the best quality, the carefully estimated cost of which, by the Commission, is $3,542,830, based on the prices current in the City of New-York in the Summer of 1867. Should the sub-basement be omitted, about a quarter of a million should be deducted from the above amount. The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior approve the plans and estimates, and ask for the appropriation of the necessary funds to carry out the object.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rear-Admiral DAVIS reports to the Navy Department his arrival with the flagship *Guerriere* at Montevideo, Uruguay, on the 17th of last month.

He also reports that on the first of that month Dr. ADOLPHE DE BARROS, Calvencente De Albuquerque, President of the Province of St. Catherines, Brazil, accompanied by a civil and naval staff, visited him on board the *Guerriere*, and was received with proper honors. He was also received by Mr. BENJAMIN LINDSAY, United States Consul at St. Catherines.

Rear-Admiral DAVIS furthermore informed the Department that on the 12th of December the American bark *C. A. Littlefield*, which went on shore at Point Peidras, was saved from wreck through the efforts of Commander PIERCE CROSBY, of the United States steamer *Shamokin*, and his officers and crew.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander EDWARD HOOKER, commanding the United States steamer *Idaho*, reports to the Department from Rio Janeiro, under date Dec. 31, that the repairs having been completed on that vessel, she was about to proceed on her voyage to Nagasaki, Japan.

Paymaster A. S. KENNEY, detached from duty at St. Paul De Loando, Africa, and ordered to settle accounts.

Midshipman G. H. RICHMOND, of the Naval Academy, has resigned.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts from customs from Feb. 17 to 21, inclusive, at the ports named below:

Boston	$342,872
New-York	2,786,019
Philadelphia	56,221
Baltimore	56,074
New Orleans (Feb. 1 to 18, inclusive,)	114,212
San Francisco (Jan. 13 to 18)	124,546
Total	$3,479,944

GEN. SYKES ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE SYKES, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry, has been ordered to report without delay to Major-Gen. HANCOCK, and take command of the Twentieth United States Infantry, now on duty in the Fifth Military District.

DOCUMENTS DESTROYED.

The recent burning of the building on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, destroyed a large amount of proofs and documents in cotton cases, principally those from Savannah and Charleston.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day heard the cases No. 226, Provident Institution for Savings *vs.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and No. 239, The Hamilton Manufacturing Company *vs.* The Same; both savings-bank tax cases.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. THOMAS.

This afternoon the following declaration was filed by counsel on behalf of Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, and a summons will be served on Mr. STANTON, and the case will come up for trial at the ensuing term of the Circuit Court.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Lorenzo Thomas vs. Edwin M. Stanton.—The plaintiff sues the defendant in plea of trespass in the case, for that: Whereas, the said defendant, EDWIN M. STANTON, contriving and wickedly, and falsely, and maliciously, intending to hurt, injure and aggrieve the said plaintiff, and without any reasonable or probable cause or a just pretence, to arrest and imprison, and cause and procure to be arrested and imprisoned the said plaintiff and him to detain and cause to be detained and imprisoned for a long time, heretofore, to wit, on the 22d of February, 1868, obtained from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a certain warrant against the said plaintiff, directed to the Marshal of the said District of Columbia, whereby the said Marshal was commanded to take and arrest the said plaintiff, which said warrant is as follows: [This warrant was published in the TIMES of the 23d inst.] And the said EDWIN M. STANTON then and there falsely and maliciously, and without any reasonable or probable cause whatever, caused and procured the said plaintiff to be arrested and taken by the said Marshal, and to be kept and contained in custody for a long time, to wit.: for the space of five days the next following; and the said plaintiff says that such proceedings were thereupon had in this said case that afterward, to wit: on the 26th day of February, 1868, it was considered and ordered by the said D. K. CARTTER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the said District, in Chambers, that the said plaintiff should be discharged from said criminal accusations, by means of which said premises he, the said plaintiff, was not only imprisoned in the manner and for the time aforesaid, during all which time he suffered and underwent great anxiety of mind, and was hindered and prevented from following and transacting his necessary and lawful affairs and business; that he was also forced and obliged to lay out and expend divers sums of money, to wit: the sum of $10,000 in and about obtaining his release and discharge from said arrest and imprisonment; and the said plaintiff also was, hath been, and is, on account of said arrest and imprisonment, otherwise greatly injured and damaged, whereby the said plaintiff saith that he hath damages and is in the worse to the value of $150,000, and thereupon he brings suit, &c. The plaintiff sues the defendant in a plea of trespass on the case for that; whereas, he, the said plaintiff, now and always hath been a good, true, faithful and honest citizen of the United States, and always esteemed and accepted as such, until the time of the committing of grievances hereinafter mentioned, nor ever hath been guilty of crime or misdemeanor, nor ever suspected to have been so guilty, until the committing of the grievances hereinafter mentioned; yet the said EDWIN M. STANTON, well knowing the premises aforesaid, but contriving and intending to hurt, injure and prejudice the said plaintiff in his good name, fame, credit and reputation, and to cause him to be believed guilty of a misdemeanor, and to cause him to undergo the pains and penalties of the United States made and provided against those who are guilty of such misdemeanor, and otherwise to vex, disquiet and injure him heretofore, to wit: On the 22d day of February, 1868, falsely and maliciously, and without any probable or reasonable cause, alleged and objected against the said plaintiff, that he, the said plaintiff, was guilty of a high misdemeanor, in that he, the said plaintiff, did before them unlawfully accept the appointment of the office of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and did unlawfully hold and exercise, and attempt to hold and exercise the said office, and then and there for the said supposed offence, the said E. M. STANTON falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause whatever, procured from D. K. CARTTER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a warrant under his hand and seal of the said Court for the arrest of said plaintiff for the said supposed offence, and caused the said plaintiff to be arrested and taken into custody by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, for the said supposed offence; and afterward, to wit: On the 26th of February, 1868, falsely, maliciously, and without any reasonable or probable cause whatever, forced and obliged the said plaintiff to go and appear before the said D. K. CARTTER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and be examined by and before the said Chief Justice, upon and for said supposed offence; but the Chief Justice did not then and there find sufficient cause for which the said plaintiff should be retained in custody, thereupon the said plaintiff was then and there discharged from and out of custody. And the said plaintiff doth also aver that he is not, nor was, in any way guilty of the said supposed offence so charged against him, by means of which premises he, the said plaintiff, is greatly hurt and injured and prejudiced in his aforesaid good name, fame, credit and reputation, and has been taken and suspected to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and hath been kept and detained in custody, and hath suffered and undergone much trouble, and been hindered and prevented from managing and conducting his necessary affairs and business, and he hath been forced and obliged to lay out and expend large sums of money in and about obtaining his release from and out of custody and in and about the defence of himself and the manifestations of his innocence in the premises, and he, the said plaintiff, also was, hath been, and is, on occasion of the several premises aforesaid, otherwise greatly injured and damaged, whereby the said plaintiff saith that he hath damage and is the worse to the value of $150,000, and therefore he brings suit.

R. T. MERRICK, WALTER S. COX for plaintiff.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the citizens of Boston in regard to finances, which was referred to the Committee on Finances.

Also, one from the Washington Common Council, praying that the Mayor be compelled to pay the salaries of the corporation officers, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

OFFICERS' COMMUTATION.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, presented a petition of the army officers of Tennessee, protesting against the passage of Mr. WILSON's bill relative to commutation of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution of a meeting of citizens of Baltimore in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad, which was referred to the Committee.

SURVEY OF THE LAKES.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably a joint resolution, relative to the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, which was taken up and passed.

CENTRE MARKET.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to provide for the removal of the Centre Market of the city of Washington, and for the erection of a market building in a more suitable locality, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

CLAIMS TO PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill providing that when persons in the military or naval service of the United States have entries of lands under the Homestead laws, and died in the service without perfecting their claims, their heirs shall be permitted to purchase said lands at private entry, at the price to which they were subject at the date of the homestead entry, provided such purchase shall be made within six months after the passage of the bill, and that such claims have not already been canceled by the Commissioner of the Land Office and others attached to the lands in question.

THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Senate took up the bill relating to the Western Pacific Railroad, which, as reported from the Committee, Jan. 31, permits said Company to occupy for a depot, &c., so much of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, as may, within one year, be designated by the General of the army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, as not required in the time of peace, for military purposes, reserving to the United States the right to resume possession in the time of war or danger. The Company is also authorized to construct a railroad thence to a point on its present line near the City of Stockton, Cal.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the island in question was about two miles from the City of San Francisco, in the harbor, occupying about the same relative position as Staten Island to New-York. A portion had been occupied for fortifications. He (Mr. SHERMAN) had presented a memorial of persons, one of them residing in Ohio, claiming a title to the island under a Spanish or Mexican grant, claiming that they had had possession of it and made improvements, and had been forcibly ejected from it by officers of the United States without authority of law. It was now proposed to make this grant to this Railroad Company in California, already largely endowed with enormous grants on the line from Sacramento to San Francisco. He thought it should not be given to this Company without compensation, at least until these private claims were decided. The Engineer-in-Chief of the army had expressed opposition to the grant in a letter heretofore read.

Mr. CONNESS replied that the claim referred to had been decided against the claimants and the time for taking an appeal had expired. He said the estimates of the Island's value made by Gen. HUMPHREYS and others were wild and extravagant. It was small, rocky and unfit for cultivation, and could be rendered valuable for military or railroad purposes only by the expenditure of an immense amount of money. He referred to the grant of Rock Island in the Mississippi, and other precedents for the proposed action of this bill. He cited the unanimity of the California Press in its favor; explained that it would enable the Company, by avoiding the circuit of San Francisco Bay, to shorten its road more than 100 miles, and claimed that its passage would conduce very greatly to the interests of commerce and of the entire country.

Mr. STEWART followed, taking the same view, when, at the expiration of the morning hour, it was laid over, and the bill for funding the National Debt [reported Feb. 6,] was taken up, and Mr. SHERMAN took the floor in its favor.

Mr. SHERMAN, after speaking of the duty of Congress to legislate upon this question without regard to political bias, and to protect their constituents in the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, said that all would acquiesce in the importance of the objects the Committee had set before them—the reduction of the rate of interest, making provision for the payment of the public debt, increasing the value of United States notes, and providing for a speedy resumption of specie payments. He read a statement of the public debt, showing the amounts of the various loans constituting the public debt, consisting, he said, mainly of Five-twenty bonds, or bonds convertible into them in a short period of time. The redemption of these bonds was a subject of discussion all over the country, especially in the West, having been made the subject of political contention by both parties. In Indiana, and elsewhere, both parties had passed resolutions declaring that these bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks, Congress was, therefore, impelled to meet the question. The Democratic Party stood on that proposition, and probably every candidate for office would be obliged to pronounce for or against it. He quoted from a speech he made two years ago urging the immediate funding of the public debt, and claiming that it should be funded by the same inflated currency by which it was contracted, and said it was apparent now that funding would then have proved a wise measure. But in April, 1866, they gave to the Secretary of the Treasury almost unlimited power of the public debt, limiting him only in the reducing of greenback currency to the rate of four millions per month; and within four years he had contracted the debt greatly, and converted all the floating debt into gold-bearing bonds, most of which would otherwise have been payable in currency. No doubt the Secretary of the Treasury had acted conscientiously, but gold, which had steadily declined from the close of the war until in April, 1866, it was 125; from that time it had advanced to 130 and 140. He claimed that we are no nearer specie payments now than then, and that the debt could have been converted as well into a five per cent. loan as a six per cent. loan. The Secretary of the Treasury then thought it important, and Congress coincided in the idea that the United States should have the privilege of redeeming the bonds in five years; but the experience of all nations showed that in time of war they must submit to harder terms to borrow money than in times of peace. The Secretary had always decided very properly that bonds issued before the legal-tender notes must be paid in gold, Secretary CHASE having so decided, first, when a portion of the Texas loan matured in the Fall of 1862, on the principle that gold was paid for these bonds and gold must be returned for them, and doubtless the same principle should be applied to contracts between individuals. To do otherwise was repudiation. On the question whether the bonds issued since the Legal-Tender act are payable in legal tender, he could only speak for himself and not for the Committee on Finance. The legal-tender clause provided that the notes issued under the first section should be a lawful tender for all debts of every kind, except duties on imports and interest on bonds and notes. If the case stood upon that legal-tender clause alone there could be no doubt on the point, the legal-tender notes being $150,000,000. The second section provided for the issue of these five-twenty bonds. If they had been issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, it would have been an irresistible conclusion that it was not contemplated that the $500,000,000 authorized under this act should be paid by the legal-tender notes themselves, converted into bonds; but in July following the limitation was increased to $300,000,000 before a single bond was sold. In December following the Secretary had utterly failed to negotiate the five-twenty loan, as shown in his report, and asked additional legislation. By the act of March 3, 1863, the limitation which prevented the sale of the five-twenties was repealed, and information to that effect was spread all over the country, $450,000,000 currency being authorized on that basis. They were sold, and not under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, under which the Secretary had failed to sell it. No right was given to the notes of that issue except to be receivable to the Government for taxes. It was true that certain Government officers had said the principal of these bonds would be paid in coin, a circumstance that had always embarrassed his mind more than any other; but he denied that Congress had ever acquiesced in that view. Mr. SHERMAN referred to various letters from the office of the Treasurer quoted during the debate, and claimed that they had merely expressed the opinion that the bonds would be paid in coin, doubtless in expectation of an early return to specie payment, but that they had never attempted to construe the law. He did not intend to advocate either view, but merely to show that on this subject honorable men might differ. The proposals to pay off the Five-twenties by a new issue of greenbacks he denounced as a dangerous device, amounting to repudiation; but he claimed that every State in the Union had recognized this principle by paying its debt, principal and interest, in greenbacks, save those on the Pacific slopes. In the present bill a fair and liberal offer was made to the bondholders of a substitute for the Five-twenties bearing five per cent. interest, payable in gold. He denied that it was to be regarded as a threat. After speaking further of the advantages of the new loan he said the proposition of the Committee was similar to the course pursued by England six or seven different times, reading from various publications analogous cases, from the year 1715 until after the Peninsular war. He then referred to the debts assumed by the Government of the United States, when the new Constitution was formed which declared that the public debt should be inviolate. The interest had been unpaid for a long time. ALEXANDER HAMILTON made arrangements for funding the debt, not on the terms of the debt, but by issuing six per cent. bonds of the old rate for two-thirds of it, the remainder partly by three per cents and partly four per cents, and partly in public lands. He claimed that the present plan was in accordance, therefore, with precedent; that it was equitable and feasible. The proposed bonds would be free from State taxation, the courts having uniformly held that the States could not tax Government securities. In time of war such a power on the part of a State would be disastrous; it would prevent citizens loaning their money to the Government. To tax Government securities one or two per cent. in the manner proposed recently in the House, like a special tax on manufactures, in lieu of all other taxes, would be a palpable violation of the Constitution worse than repudiation, because proposing a discriminating tax on property; a provision had therefore been inserted in the bill to protect these bonds from any discriminating tax by Congress. An attempt in the British Parliament in 1724 had evoked the remarkable letters of Junius, which attracted so much attention asfinally to defeat the proposition. His friend from Missouri (Mr. HENDERSON) proposed a lower rate of interest than five per cent; but that was the lowest ever paid on public securities in this country, except in the case quoted of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He instanced several English loans and popular French loans during the Crimean war, and said it would be idle for the Government to attempt to get money in the country, where a higher rate was always paid than in Europe, for less. He who loaned money now knew that when paid he would receive less in value than he gave. One thousand dollars payable in twenty years would, at that time, have one-fifth of its purchaseable power shorn from it by the addition to the volume of gold and silver. Real estate investments at four per cent. were better than the best bonds in the world at six per cent., payable in gold and silver. The decrease in England in 300 years in the intrinsic value of a pound sterling was nearly 600 per cent, while all other property had increased. He did not desire to see the present volume of the greenbacks increased. He said again, and he saw no necessity for it, and he thought it entirely feasible to reduce the Five-twenties from 6 to 5 per cent. To attempt to place the rate lower now would be regarded as a species of confiscation. He thought they could gradually pay off the principal of the debt until it was wiped out in 1901 or 1902. He explained the applicability of the bill to that end, saying, the bill would place the note-holder and the bond-holder on the same footing, and that the bills pouring into the Treasury would be ample to redeem the outstanding bonds. This principle of converting bonds into notes would give feasibility to the currency of the country, which would rise step by step until it reached the standard of gold. Mr. SHERMAN concluded, after expressing the hope that the present well-founded discontent of the people in regard to bondholders would be removed by wise legislation.

Mr. CATTELL wished to say, as a member of the Finance Committee, that he did not approve of any proposition which would take from the bondholer absolute power to insist on the letter of his bonds.

Mr. SHERMAN disclaimed any intention to commit any other member of the Committee to his views.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that to-morrow he would call up the Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the bill to give effect to the law in regard to public lands in Nevada, was taken up, and after debate, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. WILSON, took up and passed the joint resolution to provide for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate took up the joint resolution directing that certain moneys now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as proceeds of captured and abandoned property be covered by warrant into the Treasury.

The question was on the substitute of Mr. EDMUNDS, directing all such moneys received under color of the acts of Congress be covered into the Treasury, with the interest that may have accrued; also providing for punishment for neglect or refusal by fine and imprisonment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered another amendment, providing that a sum of the proceeds, not exceeding $100,000, be appropriated for payment of necessary expenses of collection and disposition of the property by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in suits brought against him for his agency therein.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and STEWART opposed the amendment as placing too much discretion in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, FESSENDEN and SHERMAN advocated it, explaining that the Secretary of the Treasury was continually liable to suits brought against himself or his agents on the ground of illegal seizures.

Mr. CONKLING asked why, if those expenses were already incurred, the appropriation could not be definitely made in an appropriation bill. He claimed that by the amendment the Secretary of the Treasury could pay an amount of the money, no matter how remotely connected with this property. He did not believe it was wholesome to clothe the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other officer, with such power.

Mr. EDMUNDS referred to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury had the same power with regard to the collection of the revenue.

Mr. HOWE thought there should be a distinction made between suits brought against special agents. He would not admit that the Government should defend the latter in all cases. He thought the committee should give the names of such agents.

Mr. EDMUNDS—We can give them to you to-morrow.

Mr. HOWE further opposed the bill, while Mr. HENDRICKS said he would like to know about these suits before the resolution was passed, and proposed an adjournment, which after debate was carried, and at 4:40 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IMPEACHMENT.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against President JOHNSON, offered a resolution permitting the Committee to report in print, which was adopted.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. MOORHEAD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back Mr. SPALDING's bill, introduced last Tuesday, declaring the meaning of the internal revenue tax on railroad chairs, spikes, &c., to be a specific tax of $5 per ton on the manufactured articles, inclusive of the tax on railroad iron, but exclusive of the tax on pig iron, blooms, slabs or hoop, which was passed.

MAINE RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. PETERS presented a resolution of the Maine Legislature asking for an appropriation to remove obstructions in the Penobscot River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Lighthouse Board to place warnings over obstructions to the entrance of harbors, or in the fair way of bays or sounds, with an amendment in the shape of an additional section directing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of competent engineers, consisting of not less than three, to examine the condition of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland* in New-York Harbor, to ascertain whether it is dangerous to navigation, and to furnish estimates of the cost of its removal. The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3. 1865, providing for the construction of certain wagon roads in Dakotah Territory. Passed.

Mr. COOK, from the same Committee, reported a bill to authorize the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky., by the New-Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company, on the same terms as provided for the bridge at Quincy, Ill., in the act of July 25, 1866.

Mr. RAUM offered an amendment providing that the building of the bridge shall not be commenced until a railroad is constructed in Illinois to a point opposite or near Paducah, of uniform gauge with the New-Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company. He opposed the bill unless it contained this proviso, and argued that there was no necessity for the bridge, and that it would not be built.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, supported the bill as one promotive of the general interests of the country, and suggested to Mr. RAUM that if the bridge was never to be built, there was no logic in his opposition.

Mr. NIBLACK expressed his opposition to the building of railroad bridges when they obstructed navigation, and therefore he could not, as at present advised, vote for the bill.

Mr. EGGLESTON supported the bill.

Mr. COOK closed the discussion, and remarked that twelve charters for bridges across the Mississippi precisely similar to this had been granted, and that four or five other bridges were thrown across the Ohio River, and that the bridge at Paducah would be less of an obstruction to navigation than any of them, and that the amendment should not be adopted, as no such condition had been imposed in other cases.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived.

Mr. RAUM's amendment was rejected, and then the bill was passed.

Mr. CORNELL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, made an adverse report on the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Dakotah, for aid in building a road, which was laid on the table.

Mr. DODGE, from the same Committee, reported a bill to authorize building of railroad bridges over the Ohio River above the mouth of the Licking River.

WORKS OF ART.

Mr. KELLEY presented a petition of the Artists' Fund Society, of Philadelphia, and of numerous artists, praying for a specific duty on works of art, and a revision of the duties on materials employed by artists, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE PLANS OF THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Postmaster-General, with a report of the Commissioners, as to the plans, &c., for the New-York Post-office. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Also, resolutions of the Washington Common Council requesting Congress to pass an act or resolution to compel the Mayor to pay to each member of the Board of Council and Board of Aldermen his salary in full. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, resolutions of the National Commercial Convention, recently held in Boston, on finance, taxation, &c. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCHOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Sundry Expenses Appropriation Bill.

The discussion on the amendment offered by Mr. CHURCHILL yesterday, directing the six revenue steam cutters on the lakes to be laid up, was reviewed.

Mr. SPALDING opposed the proposition as one which would operate to the interest of the smugglers.

Mr. HUBBARD, of New-York, opposed it on the same ground, and Mr. TROWBRIDGE sustained it on the ground that the cutters were entirely useless to prevent smugglers, and that they had never made a single seizure.

Finally, the amendment was agreed to, with the understanding that there would be a vote on it by yeas and nays in the House.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, supported by Messrs. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and KELLY, and after a hard struggle with Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the item for the construction of appraisers' stores at Philadelphia was increased from $25,000 to $75,000.

Mr. RAUM, sustained by Mr. LOGAN, tried to have an appropriation of $50,000 inserted for a Custom-house and Post-office building at Cairo, but Mr. WASHBURNE's opposition was more successful than in the Philadelphia case, and the amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, sustained by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and after another hard struggle with Mr. WASHBURNE, the item of $15,000 for the construction of a Court-house in Des Moines, Iowa, was increased to $89,000.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to increase the appropriation for a Court-house at Madison, Wis., from $25,000 to $50,000.

Mr. WASHBURNE opposed it, remarking, however, that there seemed to be a combination among members from the various localities to increase the appropriations which the Committee had recommended, and that his opposition would be ineffectual.

Mr. LOGAN insisted that when the construction of buildings was commenced, it was not economy to refuse to appropriate money to complete them; and he referred to the fact that liberal appropriations had been made in past years for buildings in Galena.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that the money was as well laid out, and that if not thus expended, it would probably have been stolen.

Mr. HOPKINS' amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARNES moved to appropriate $100,000 for procuring a site for Post-office and Court-house in Brooklyn, N. Y., but on objection by Mr. WASHBURNE it was ruled out of order, there being no law for it.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, supported by Mr. BURR and Mr. BLAINE, and opposed by Mr. WASHBURNE, the item for construction of a Court-house at Springfield, Ill., was increased from $15,000 to $25,000.

Mr. RAUM, encouraged by the successes of Messrs. O'NEILL, DODGE and HOPKINS, renewed his proposition of $50,000 for a post-office and Custom-house at Cairo, Ill., and supported it in a speech, showing the propriety of making the appropriation and the commercial greatness of Cairo; and this time he succeeded in getting the appropriation made.

Mr. PRICE making some remarks about the trimmings and tinsel of the Treasury Department moved to strike out the items for the north wing of the Treasury,—a motion which Mr. BLAINE denounced as the height of absurdity, a compliment to which Mr. PRICE responded by saying that so soon as he reached perfection he would move to the State of Maine and run for Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, took the same view as Mr. PRICE and sustained the amendment. The discussion might have gone on for an hour or two had not Mr. WASHBURNE taken steps to close all debate in reference to the Treasury building, bringing the Committee to a vote on Mr. PRICE's amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, tried to get an item of $25,000 for the arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. SELYE moved to strike out the item of $100,000 for continuing the work on the Capitol extension. He wanted to know where the Capitol was to be extended to and who was to pay for it.

Mr. VAN WYCK sustained the motion, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed his willingness to have the item struck out, and it was struck out, as was also $5,000 for the dome.

On a motion by Mr. POLAND to appropriate $6,000, instead of $1,000, for the preservation of the collections of the exploring expeditions at the Smithsonian Institute, Mr. SELYE declared that it would make a man or a woman sick to look at them, and he was opposed to taxing his constituents for any such purpose. [Laughter.] The reasoning appeared conclusive, and the motion was rejected, but the amount was afterward fixed at $4,000.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to strike out the item of $211,000 for the Metropolitan Police for the District of Columbia, and made a statement to the effect that within the last six years Congress had appropriated nearly $3,000,000 for purposes purely local, while there was not a city in the Union where taxes were so low as the City of Washington.

Nor rents so high, Mr. SELYE suggested. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed his indifference as to whether the item was struck out or retained, but Mr. INGERSOLL, who is Chairman of the Committee for the District, protested that it would be an outrage to strike out the appropriation, remarking that the Government owned $50,000,000 worth of property in the District, for which it paid not a cent of taxes.

A SENSATIONAL LETTER.

While the question was under consideration the Speaker took the chair and stated that he had just received from the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police a letter sent to him from the Superintendent of the New-York Police, making so grave a charge that he did not feel justified in withholding it from the immediate knowledge of the House.

The letter was read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.

Major A. C. Richards, Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have just been called on by Col. TAL. P. SHAFFNER, President of the United States Blasting Oil Company, with a request to look up five cans of nitro-glycerine, which were delivered on an order from a regular customer, but which order is now pronounced to be a forgery. The quantity of the oil in the cans was about 165 pounds—a quantity sufficient to blow up the St. Nicholas Hotel in New-York.

He fears that it may have been obtained in the way it was, for some foul purpose, as he latterly has had several applications by unknown persons for the purchase of the article, to whom he refused to sell, owing to their being strangers and would not explain satisfactorily the purpose for which they wanted it.

He informs me that although it is given out that the stone walls of the Clerkenwell prison were blown down with gunpowder the material used was glycerine.

Now, Sir, this 165 pounds has disappeared from New-York, and if intended for mischief it is more likely for use in Washington than elsewhere.

I give you this information to put you on guard.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. KENNEDY. Superintendent.

When the paper was read, Mr. INGERSOLL said, let us abolish the Metropolitan Police, and see whether we will not soon be blown up. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. WASHBURNE hoped that the House would again go into committee and finish the bill.

The House went into committee, and it was remarked by several Republican members that there were few seats occupied on the other side of the House, as if there was really some apprehension of another Guy Fawkes attempt.

Mr. LAWRENCE's amendment was rejected, and soon after the Committee rose.

A CANAL PROJECT.

Mr. COBB presented resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in reference to the project of connecting by navigable channels the waters of the Mississippi and of Lake Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned.

Georgia.

Hon. JOHN BEATTY, the newly-elected member of Congress from Ohio, has addressed the following letter to Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, President of the Georgia Constitutional Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The resolutions introduced by Hon. D. G. COTTING, and adopted by the Republican delegates to the Georgia Constitutional Convention, are before me. Allow me, in acknowledgment, to return you and through you to the Republicans of Georgia, my sincere thanks for this manifestation of your joy over the success of the loyal men in the recent election in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio; and let me hope further, that the gentlemen who send these resolutions may be successful in their effort to reorganize Georgia on a loyal basis, and officer her with loyal men. We cannot sufficiently express our love and admiration for the brave men of the South who have been throughout the recent terrible war true to the old flag. I feel assured that every Republican in the North will rejoice with exceeding great joy should you be successful, and that every Republican hand will be extended to welcome the loyal delegation of Georgia back again to their seats in Congress.

With assurance of my great regard, I remain your friend and servant, JOHN BEATTY.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—Impeachment of a Canal Commissioner—The Constitutional Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1868.

There was little in either House to-day, upon which I could hinge a letter. The Senate went on with the General Orders, and talked, and talked, and talked—not about anything in particular, but of many things in general, which included canal repairs, and contracts therefor, and town bonds, and the proceeds thereof. But after all there was nothing in it. The fact being that the spirits of the Senate, FOLGER, MURPHY and HALE were over to the City Hall, attending the final hours of the Constitutional Convention, which is just now on its last legs. It is going to die in a day or two, (I think to-morrow,) and will make a sign, but with many misgivings.

The Assembly is fishing for distinction. Evidently it does not intend that the House of Representatives shall enjoy a monopoly of impeachment notoriety. So this morning, on motion of Mr. JACOBS, Chairman of a select committee appointed to put up such a job, Canal Commissioner DORN is to be impeached of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and is to be put through before the Senate, acting as a high court. It was supposed that Mr. JACOBS would have struck at higher game, but he did not.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

is coming to an end. It has thanked its presiding officer, it has thanked its Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, and in due time will come down to a recognition of the suavity which has characterized the bearing of its messengers. These are signs of dissolution that are unmistakable. The end comes very soon after the presiding officer and the Secretary have been duly recognized.

WHAT OF THE CONSTITUTION?

Well, I guess you will have before you an engrossed copy of it, if you understand what it is. Within the past four days, it is safe to say, all the details of the Constitution have been changed—that is, the details have been struck out, and the Constitution left what it should be, "a glittering generality" rather than a specific thing. Will it be adopted? You are asked this question by at least every other man you meet. It has finally been decided by the Convention that certain clauses, or sections, or provisions shall be submitted separately to the people, and in this way it is hoped that what is good will be adopted, and what is not good may go to the ——l, where, I think, about ninety-nine per cent. of the new organic law will bring up.

THE CANAL PEOPLE,

or rather the forwarders, have been holding a session of a kind of mutual admiration society for the past two days. They have been resolving what the Legislature, the Canal Board, the Contracting Board, &c., &c., should and should not do. The affair culminated last evening in a dinner or supper at the Delevan House, at which the Democratic demagogues had precedence and would have made an impression, but that CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW had the closing argument, and clinched it so tight that SANFORD E. CHURCH *et al.* couldn't see where they could put in an entering wedge. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the Shelter Island Wharf and Improvement Company.

To facilitate the acquisition of land for the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

To authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise $50,000 for the support of the poor.

The annual report of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in New-York was received and ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—For the extension of Clinton-avenue, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. BRADLEY—Relative to copying mutilated records in the New-York Court of Common Pleas.

By Mr. GENET—To incorporate the Security Savings Bank in New-York.

By Mr. GRAHAM—For incorporation of the Water Works Company in Port Jervis, and to amend the charter of said village.

By Mr. PALMER—To amend the charter of the City of Hudson, and to extend the operations of the General Manufacturing law.

By Mr. THAYER—To incorporate the Troy Board of Trade.

By Mr. PIERCE—To regulate searches in the offices of Register and Clerk in New-York; also to incorporate the American Security Warehousing Company.

By Mr. BRADLEY, authorizing Life Insurance Companies chartered in this State to make annual dividends.

To amend the charter of the Homeopathic Life Insurance Company. It relates to Board of Directors, and the manner of voting by stockholders. It also fixes the capital at $150,000, with leave to increase to $1,500,000.

By Mr. CHAPMAN, to provide a remedy for erroneous assessments. It authorizes an appeal to the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari* to review the assessment.

The bill amending the charter of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church was passed.

Concurrent resolutions were adopted urging Congress to take speedy action for improving the harbor at Buffalo.

For protection of the ice ponds in Putnam, Westchester, and Rockland Counties.

To provide for the erection of wharves and piers in Harlem River, below Second-avenue.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Maynard Fund of the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

IMPEACHMENT OF COMMISSIONER DORN.

Mr. JACOBS, on behalf of the Select Committee of five, appointed to examine into the alleged canal frauds, and to ascertain whether any of the State officers are liable to impeachment, made the following report:

Owing to the necessity of constant attendance in the House until recess, and the vast field of inquiry opened to the Committee by the terms of the resolution, they concluded to first examine the testimony bearing upon the conduct of the Contracting Board, and find if it warranted the impeachment of any member thereof. * * The Committee examined, in addition to the printed testimony referred to them, the testimony taken by the Senate Investigating Committee, which is yet in manuscript, certain authenticated copies of the proceedings of the Contracting Board and vouchers and papers filed in the public offices of the State; and prepared an abstract of the same so far as the evidence bore on the official conduct of ROBERT C. DORN, the Commissioner in charge of the eastern division of the canals.

The evidence contained in the documents is of a character so convincing to the Committee that the Commissioner named has been guilty of improper and corrupt conduct under general and habitual neglect of official duty demanding judicial scrutiny, that the Committee acting as a grand inquest did not deem it necessary in this particular instance to take any additional evidence. Indeed the proof is so convincing that a Grand Jury would be bound to find an indictment upon it, and as it is settled by the laws and precedents governing impeachment, that the Assembly act as the Grand Inquest of the State upon the preliminary investigation, the Committee have contented themselves with a compilation of some of the important uncontradicted facts establishing the guilt of the Commissioner.

These facts they deem sufficient to require the adopting by the House of the action they recommend. * * *

The notorious lettings of 1866 claim especial attention. The corrupt combination at that time entered into by the contractors to defraud the State has been clearly proven. They could not agree among themselves by the hour at which the bids were to be in, and dispatched a committee to the office of the Contracting Board, where an adjournment was effected till a later hour, to the detriment of the interests of the State.

Without stopping to arraign Mr. DORN for complicity in the original corrupt combination, the Committee proceeded to invite especial attention to his admission under oath that he signed the contracts and gave his official sanction to the iniquitous scheme after he was fully aware of its existence.

The letting of the contract for the improvement of the Albany Basin is a transaction entirely indefensible. The contract was awarded for five years to W. C. STEVENS at seventy cents per cubic yard for excavation, although similar work had been profitably performed at 24 cents, and the contract embraced but a single item of work, viz., the excavation. Even the division engineer of the contractors' combination and his superior officers did not dare to estimate the work at more than 40 cents. By this contract the State had been defrauded the first year of the contract of more than $40,000, in direct violation of law.

The Convention also refer to the letting of repairs of section No. 3, Champlain Canal, which work was awarded Dec. 28, 1866, to CHARLES VAN DEKAR, his proposal being entirely formal and perfect, and yet on the 31st of December this award is reconsidered and the bid rejected, and the contract given to ROYAL G. BRIGGS on motion of Commissioner DORN, agreeing to pay $40,250 more than it would have cost under VAN DEKAR's offer. On the 29th of December, before the award had been reconsidered, DORN, GOODSELL and BEATON signed a paper assenting to the assignment by BRIGGS (to whom it had not yet been awarded,) to another party. The records in the Canal Department show that BRIGGS made this assignment in Albany on the 31st of December, 1866, his account being attached thereto, and yet BRIGGS testifies he was not in Albany at that time nor for several months subsequently. Could this matter have been accomplished without criminal collusion with the contractor?

Mr. DORN also made contracts with the so-called Stanwix Hall Combination, amounting to large sums, without advertising for proposals as the statutes require.

The Committee also believe that DORN has been guilty of gross delinquency in not exacting from contractors a faithful compliance with the provisions of their contracts, whereby the State, its citizens and the navigators of the canals have suffered great pecuniary loss. This belief is sustained by the evidence of Superintendents SHERRILL and WELCH, and several prominent citizens engaged in the commerce of that portion of the canal under the charge of Commissioner DORN.

The Committee continue: The testimony shows the grossest neglect of public duty by which the State has suffered to an incalculable extent, not only in money pilfered from the Treasury but in the detention of produce, which, instead of finding its way to the markets of the world, lies locked up in the canals, and must remain there until navigation is resumed. The testimony taken at Schenectady shows that large amounts of the public property were used for private purposes without remuneration having been made to the State.

The report has the sanction of the official oaths of the Committee, and repeats that it cannot be charged the Committee have acted from a mere desire to present an officer for trial without furnishing the proper basis for a judicial examination.

The charges sworn are either true or false. A trial alone can satisfactorily determine the issue. The Committee cannot pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. If the charges are false, it is due those on whom they reflect to arraign or impeach the fabrications; and it is due the cause of justice to vindicate truth by the final adjudication of a competent court.

By the Constitution the canals of the State are especially placed under the management of the Legislature * * and we cannot with safety permit the Canal Board, the Contracting Board or the Canal Commissioners to assume any powers not expressly conferred upon them by law; we must insist the law shall be obeyed.

The structure of our Government is one of laws; its strength its official obedience; its perpetuity depends upon the firm and incompatible action of the Legislature, and particularly the manner in which the House shall discharge its constitutional duty and maintain its power. If it yields to any extraneous influence in shielding official delinquency for any cause, it will prove recreant to this high trust.

The Committee met with a doubt as to the constitutional power of impeachment of persons not in office for acts done before the expiration of their terms of office. The officer presented is the only one in office of the persons impugned by the testimony, and he holds by the same tenure as when the acts specified were committed. The Committee deemed it prudent to suspend further action until the opinion of the Judiciary Committee and judgment of the House could be pronounced upon the grave question as to the power, under our Constitution, of impeaching parties out of office, and with this view they attached a resolution referring the question to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee refer to the practice being carried on of systematically disregarding the clause in questions of expenditure, &c., and recommend the House to inquire into such transgressions or usurpations of authority, and to present all official delinquency or misconduct in office to the Court for the trial of impeachment. It must be by the firm and impartial action of the House that the laws can be enforced and implicit obedience required from all who are intrusted with their faithful execution. It will be in vain that we pass laws if those who shall succeed us neglect the duty of requiring obedience to them. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner, be and is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of the Judiciary to inquire whether the power of impeachment vested in the Assembly by the Constitution extends to officers whose terms of office have expired.

[Signed.] JOHN C. JACOBS, JOHN F. LITTLE, JAMES STEVENS, JONAS K. BUTTON.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, a member of the Committee, said he would make a minority report. He had not had time to examine the large amount of testimony taken, and was not prepared to give an opinion in the case.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the report, together with the abstract of testimony presented, be printed forthwith. Adopted. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Evening Session of the Assembly, Mr. HARTMAN offered the following by unanimous consent:

Whereas, The late outrage perpetrated by two officers of the Metropolitan Police, acting, as is alleged, under the orders of JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police, in entering a private office on Broadway, in the city of New-York, and seizing private papers therein without warrant or due process of law, is of a character so arbitrary and unprecedented, as to excite the just alarm of the citizens of said Metropolitan District of the Commonwealth of New-York, therefore

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Cities be authorized to examine into the alleged unlawful proceedings of Officers HAYES and STILLWELL, of the Second Precinct of said Metropolitan District, and their authority for their unlawful proceeding, and report the result of said investigation to this House; and said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, without expense to the State.

Adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The following Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people in reference to the new Constitution:

Messrs. Folger, Curtis, Robertson, Murphy, E. P. Brooks, Corning, Comstock, Duganne, Church and Flagler.

The remainder of the morning session was spent in consideration as to the method of submitting the Constitution to the people.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The printed report of the Committee on the manner and form in which the Constitution shall be submitted to the people was rejected.

The Convention on Revision reported that they had incorporated a clause providing that the State officers elected in the Fall of 1869 shall hold office only one year, in order that the Governor and all State officers shall assume their duties at the same time, as the new Constitution provides for the election of the whole State ticket every two years.

Resolutions expressive of the thanks of the Convention to the Presidents *pro tem*, Secretary CALDWELL and the stenographers for the able and courteous manner in which they had performed their various duties were unanimously adopted.

An Idiot Packed in a Box and Nearly Killed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 24.

Several weeks since a half idiotic boy, aged between 16 and 17 years, left this city and walked to Indianapolis in search of work. Arriving at his destination his search for employment was unsuccessful, and he concluded to return home, but having no money, or at least a very small amount, he started to walk back. On Friday last he reached Acton, Ind., and, according to his story, he met six men, who at first treated him kindly. They finally took him into an empty warehouse, and after stripping him blacked him from head to foot. These ruffians then procured a box, placed the unfortunate boy in it, nailed the cover down, and, in order to make it more secure, fastened two iron hoops around it. The men then took the box to the Adams Express office, and, after having marked it "H. C. Lord, Esq., Cincinnati Ohio," stated to the agent that it contained "live stock," and they wished it handled with care. The agent, after weighing the box, stated that the charges to Cincinnati would be $1 50. This amount the men paid and immediately left. Soon the down train came thundering along, and when it stopped at the station the box containing the poor boy was given in charge of the messenger. Fortunately there was very little freight in the car, and the box containing "live stock" was placed near the centre. About an hour after the train left Acton the express messenger's attention was attracted by a noise coming from the direction where the box had been deposited. He was soon satisfied that the noise came from the box said to contain "live stock," and procuring a hatchet, he, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in opening it. To his utter astonishment, he found in it a human being, greatly exhausted, and gasping for breath. The boy in a few moments recovered, and related the story to the messenger. He was kindly cared for, brought to this city, and was at the Adams Express office most of the day on Saturday. The boy, whose name we have been requested, for the sake of his mother, to suppress, told the circumstances of the affair to Mr. H. C. LORD, President of the I. and C. R. R., to whom the boy was consigned, and that gentleman immediately telegraphed to Acton, requiring every one connected with the road at that point to come to this city at once. Mr. LORD is determined to have a full investigation made, and should the guilty ones be found out, they will no doubt receive the punishment which they so richly deserve. There is no doubt, that had the messenger not discovered that the box contained a human being, the boy would have been suffocated to death before the train arrived in this city.

FINANCIAL.

The National Finances and the Public Faith.

NO. 6.

To the Hon. John Sherman, Chairman Senate Committee on Finance:

Since my last letter on the subject of your original report, you have introduced, from the Finance Committee of the Senate, a new bill for funding the National Debt, which is accompanied by another, introduced by Mr. HENDERSON, for amending the National Banking law. As these two bills are presented together, and are evidently intended to form parts of one scheme, they must be considered together in judging of their wisdom, and in endeavoring to foresee their probable effects.

Pardon me if I use language that seems harsh, but I am constrained, after careful study of these bills, to say that whatever yourself and the Committee may have intended, the *bills* themselves mean *mischief*, or they mean *absolutely nothing*. Respect for you personally, and for the important Committee which you represent, compels the belief that you could not have foreseen how fruitful of evil they would be, and how utterly abortive, so far as funding the debt is concerned. To render them operative at all, they must have behind them a scarcely concealed purpose, which they are not bold enough to openly declare, of intimidating the Government creditors into the proposed exchange, by the implied threat that the Five-twenties, if not funded, will be redeemed in currency. Without this, they are utterly without a feature calculated to encourage even a hope that they would result in the funding a single bond.

With it, they are a delusion and a snare.

As they now stand they would be either a dead letter or a merciless rack for the torture of the nation—a machine to force all Government bonds down to par, to bring on a money panic and do incalculable and aimless mischief, and would fail in their avowed purpose of funding the debt after all.

Let us see how they would work, if they should work at all:

First—The new bonds proposed in your bill could never rise above par in legal tenders, by the fifth section of the bill.

Second—The new bonds may be issued in exchange, and substituted for *any* portion of the existing debt, except the bonds bearing five per cent. interest. This would include United States notes, and *authorize unlimited contraction*—at least to the extent of the amount taken by the National Banks and locked up in the Department to secure their circulating notes, which would not be available for reconversion into legal tenders under the fifth section.

Third—No provision is made for negotiating an equitable exchange, according to the relative value of the old bonds and the new, by paying a fair difference. Hence,

Fourth—Nothing would be received and retired in exchange for the new bonds *but* legal tenders, until the existing six-per-cent. bonds were depreciated to par.

Fifth—Mr. HENDERSON'S bill *compels* the National Banks, holding over $300,000,000 of bonds in the Bank Department, to replace them with the new in one year: or at the rate of about $1,000,000 per day.

Sixth—The National Banks would not, of course, exchange directly with the Government, so long as their old bonds would sell in the market at anything above par.

This is the machine; now let us set it in motion, and see how it will work.

The National Banks begin to sell their old bonds in the market, and pay the proceeds into the Treasury for the new. This loads the market with the existing issues, while at the same time it takes away its power to absorb them, by locking up legal tenders in the Treasury, and making money tight. The old bonds, being by their terms fairly worth more than the new, and now selling at a premium of from 8 to 11½ per cent., would resist this artificial process to debase them, inch by inch. But the Henderson bill is inexorable and swift. The banks *must* exchange at the rate of a million a day. The screw must be kept turning, money tightening, all kinds of business strangling. Trade would be paralyzed. Everything would stand still, watching for the end of the tussle between the *natural* law of relative values and these *un*natural and cruel laws of Congress.

At last the power of resistance breaks down, and the six per cent. bonds of the Government may, for the moment, after a hard fight, go down to par. The process has squeezed the life out of everything requiring the free circulation of money, and panic reigns. These are the first fruits. The brokers and "bear" speculators have had a riotous feast. The National Banks and other public creditors have been mercilessly robbed, and the Government everlastingly disgraced.

And yet there is no funding; and why?

A child can answer. The Five-twenties upon which the option to redeem has not matured, and the other six per cent. bonds, would rise above par the moment the Treasury Department should begin to pay out the money received for the new bonds which the National Banks had been compelled to buy, and thus relieve the money market. Nobody would think of giving *them* for a five per cent. bond which by its terms was tied down to par.

As to the Five-twenties upon which the option has matured, they pay six per cent. interest; the new bonds pay but five. The former cannot fall *below* par so long as there is any money in the Treasury, because the Government can do nothing worse than pay them in legal tenders. The latter cannot rise *above* par, because they can always be had in exchange for legal tenders at the Treasury. No man would be fool enough to give up one for the other. All motive for exchange would be gone.

But suppose the Government should threaten to pay them off in greenbacks, unless exchanged within a certain time, as the bill provides? Who will care? Greenbacks are worth their face in greenbacks, and will always buy the new bonds at par. The Five-twenties are still worth par, and cannot be made worth any less. The new bonds are worth no more. No motive, therefore, to exchange. A man will hold on to his six per cent. bond till the Government redeems it, and then decide what he will do with his money.

But suppose the interest of the Five-twenties should be stopped if they are not exchanged within a certain time? Then the Government must *pay*, and we can still get the new bonds *then* for our legal tenders, if we want them as well as *now* for our bonds. Still no motive.

But suppose the Government should really call in the Five-twenties, upon which the option has matured, and pay them off?

There are $512,000,000 of them. Suppose the holders should decide to take their money *and not buy the new bonds*, how long could the Government continue to pay before the limit of $700,000,000, which the bills fix for the total issue of legal tenders and National Bank notes, would be reached? And the bonds must still run at six per cent. until it *can* pay them.

There is but one expedient left. *The Government must stop the interest, and refuse to pay except in the new bonds.* And this is UNDISGUISED REPUDIATION—the inevitable end at last of that bad road upon which a nation enters when it begins to make light of its solemn obligations!

I think I have shown that, without open repudiation, these bills would be powerless to fund the national debt. Are we prepared to pay this shameful price to reduce our interest one per cent.?

This is not all. Between three and four hundred millions of our bonds are held abroad. Europe stands with our bonds in one hand and its surplus capital in the other, longing to trust us, but mindful of Mississippi, and of PENDLETON and BUTLER—waiting for the voice from Congress or the people, which shall either convince her that American securities are a hopeless swindle, or shall make her eager to double her investment at a lower rate of interest. An ambiguous, evasive and treacherous funding scheme will do the one. An honest, just and equitable plan for consolidating the debt will do the other. This is the universal testimony of every man who knows anything of the feeling now existing at the money-centres of Europe.

It is a cheap sort of bravado, to boast that we can get along without Europe. We can get along without *soliciting* her favors if we are honest—for then she will come after our bonds fast enough. But it is in her power to wound us terribly if we destroy her faith in us *now*.

With these bills in operation, and working out the results I have described, the sensitive confidence of Europe would take immediate and universal alarm. Our bonds would come pouring back by every steamer. Every bond that came back must be paid for in GOLD shipped out of the country. Gold would go up higher than at the darkest hour of the war. Values would become wholly unsettled, prices would rise enormously, the business of the country would be all at sea again, industry would be paralyzed, *taxes would be increased*, and results would follow of which no man can count the cost, and for which our children would have sad occasion to curse the folly of their fathers. This is not an exaggerated picture. Any respectable banker or merchant of New-York, London, or Frankfort, will tell you it is not.

These two bills, working together, would do the things which I have described; or they would lie dead upon the statute book and do nothing at all.

The trouble with all such schemes is, that they seek to *dodge* the plain obligation of the Government *to redeem the Five-twenties in coin, whenever it undertakes to redeem them, and to let them run at present rate of interest till they can be so redeemed or voluntarily funded, at a lower rate, by the offer of a bond which upon its merits will invite exchange.* They seek some other way out of our present position, beside the straight and narrow way of honesty and good faith. They seek to conciliate, and compromise with, a clamor which demagogues have stirred up in some quarters against the burden of our honest debts; a clamor which should not be yielded to at all, but silenced by reason or throttled by righteous indignation; a clamor which begins by demanding a *little* villainy, but which will grow by encouragement, and never be conciliated or satisfied with anything short of final repudiation.

THERE IS NO SAFE WAY FOR THIS NATION BUT THAT OF THE PUREST INTEGRITY AND THE MOST UNIMPEACHABLE GOOD FAITH! This is a stubborn truth that lies straight across your path. It confronts you on every hand, convicts your conscience and convinces your judgment, *and it will not be evaded.*

It is not merely that honesty is the best policy—that it is the truest economy—that it is the *best way*. *There is absolutely no other road, but that which leads straight down to national perdition.*

It is not merely that we had best *choose* to be honest. We are compelled, by the law and logic of the circumstances which hedge us on every side, to be honest, or see our whole financial system ignominiously collapse, and go down in irretrievable wreck.

These bills will never pass.

The people of this country do not intend to be dishonest or to commit national suicide. Some of them may be mistaken as to the nature and force of our obligations, and the ultimate results of the schemes with which politicians seek to beguile them. But they are neither knaves nor fools, and public men should have faith enough in them to dare to do right.

But two paths lie open before us to-day. There is no middle way between. One is the path of honor and triumph; the other of shame and defeat. The American people, if they have time to think, will shrink from the first, as from the way of death. To suppose that the American Congress will deliberately lead them into it, is to impeach its integrity and insult its common sense.

ADIRONDACK.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Change of Parties or Reconstruction—Rebel Malignity—Refusal to Let the People Govern—The Case of Alabama—Improvement of the Negroes—Position of Gen. Grant.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1868.

You will recollect that I held from the beginning of the discussion on reconstruction, that it would be well to keep the rebel States unrepresented for five years, and better if for ten. This opinion was based on what seemed to me a fact, that nothing else but time would render them fit to be safe constituents of a loyal government. Have not events justified my opinion? At that time the Democratic Party and the Johnson Conservatives were for admitting them at once. They were never out of the Union said they, and nothing keeps them out but these Radical Republicans. Two and a half years have passed by and where are we? Suppose we had slept like Rip Van Winkle that period and just woke up, what would we find? With what astonishment would we look upon the change of scene! The whole Democratic Party, the Conservatives, and the rebels trying their best to *keep* those ten States out! Those poor, oppressed States, who are suffering under martial law, and to whom such a world of wealth and prosperity would come if they were only represented in Congress, (!) are kept out by the vigorous, determined and malignant opposition of all those who professed to be their special friends! If this is not the eclipse of faith I don't know what is. If I had a particle of faith in any one of the ideas formerly thrown out for their admission, no negro suffrage would frighten me from still insisting on their admission.

But I had not a particle of faith in either the reasons or the men. Human passions so malignant as those which carried on four years' war against the Government; which turned what were *called* loyal men into allies of rebels; which deliberately perpetrated the crimes of Andersonville; which, after the negroes had been solemnly made free, denied them the common rights of political freedom, and which is, at this moment, persecuting them in every possible way—passions like these do not die in a day. They have not died; and till the greater part of the generation in whose breasts they were raging have gone to the grave, can there be that harmony which you in the TIMES think necessary to reconstruction? If it were the *States* (and that was the term constantly employed,) whose return to Congress was the one thing needful, here is an opportunity to admit them at once. Why not do it? If those *States* are to be made happy and prosperous by what is called the restoration of the Union, why not do so happy a thing at once? What will all this hypocrisy avail anybody?

The simple fact is that the Democratic-Conservative Party (a strange mixture of elements) don't want the *people* to govern in those ten States. If they could bring them in with the votes of less than one-fourth of the people, (for women and negroes make three-fourths) and these make laws to reduce the negroes substantially into slavery, and then enter Congress with fifty votes against the Radicals and Yankees—it would be a glorious consummation: it would be an act worthy of the men and parties who for half a century ruled this country in the interests of slavery. It would be a greater victory than if LEE had beaten GRANT at Richmond. But, most unfortunately, some obstinate men in Congress marred this very pretty arrangement, and insisted that the people should have some share in their own government. What wonderful impertinence! So that victory was not gained for the rebels. Congress let the people vote; and I think it was only a week since the NEW-YORK TIMES informed us that this Government was the Government of the people. I never had any other idea of it, and till the rebellion, did not suppose this principle would be seriously contested. Well, Congress let the people vote, black and white, and in Alabama you say they have rejected the Constitution—that is, have deliberately refused to enter Congress. Nay, more, some of them have deliberately petitioned Congress to let them stay under martial law. Well, if it were me, I would administer martial law in such a way that it would be remembered to the remotest posterity. I would teach them the difference between bold, swaggering, bullying impudence, and a quiet submission to the strong hand of law. Congress, in the plenitude of its wisdom, has given rebels a much broader opportunity to defy the Government than any other class of people have got, and you see the consequence. No rebel who ever took up arms should have been allowed to vote at all. Do you allow penitentiary convicts to vote in the State of New-York?

But I shall not discuss what ought to have been. Everybody has tried to avoid that. Let us see what is done. I agree with you perfectly when you say Congress gave the rebels, in voting on their Constitution, every possible opportunity to defeat it. By counting every vote not given for a measure, as given against it, you arrive at the extraordinary fact that every sick and absent voter has voted against it. Nay, you arrive at the marvelous result that the dead have voted against it; for, between the day of registering and the day of voting, somebody has died. It has heretofore been supposed impossible for human power to raise the dead, but here is a law which has *quoad hoc* done it. The man who drew that law must be a man of genius. The law should have been exactly reversed. Silent votes must be presumed in favor of any measure. Suppose, then, (which I think is yet doubtful,) that those silent votes have defeated the Alabama Constitution, what should be the verdict on that? Simply that it is a clear and guilty fraud. It was intended as such and it is nothing else. If Congress really desire to admit, or, as it is fashionably termed, reconstruct the rebel States, this fraud should not be allowed to succeed. It is so palpably a fraud that it does the friends of the rebel cause in the North no small mischief. A trick in a matter of business is not popular with the American people. Many men, who might sympathize with the Southern whites on the negro question, start back disgusted when they see the same old leaven, rebellion, malignant and treacherous, at work to destroy any hope of real reunion. Everybody knows that the Southern States need not have had negro suffrage, if they had not rejected the first liberal offer of Congress. Negro suffrage is a thing of their own creation, just as secession and the war were. Now what have they done and are doing with that? I tell you, Mr. TIMES, that when I consider the manner in which these miserable Conservative rebels have treated the negroes in Alabama, and the attitude the Government has allowed them to assume in it, I am filled with indignation. If this is to be a "white man's government," let it be in some other hands than theirs. If they had the manliness and the Christian character to have assumed their true position toward the negroes—that of just but yet superior powers—they would have had at least one-third the negroes on their side. They failed utterly in moral character and courage, as they have done during the whole period of slavery, and will do while a remnant of the heathen and barbaric idea of Southern slavery remains.

I thank you for copying into the TIMES the graphic and just account of negro voting in Alabama, credited to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. What do you see in that picture? Why, there, poor, friendless, in many cases very ignorant, negroes, (and yet knowing the very essence of the matter in hand,) coming up in rain, and starvation threatened meanly by those who employed them—coming up to vote—what for? For some advantage? "No," said Sam. "I expect nodding, sah! but to work hard and to be knocked off when I'se sick;" and, he might have added, to be knocked off if he votes. Why, then, do they come in this storm and obloquy to vote? Because they are hungry for voting, as the just man is for righteousness. I cannot help respecting this feeling. It is a manly, noble, aspiring, generous feeling, and the white man of the South who does not respect it is unworthy the sympathy or compassion of any intelligent American.

I confess that Gen. GRANT and the negroes have risen in my estimation. The former because he shows that he cannot be used as a tool of that infamous conspiracy to prevent reconstruction because of negro suffrage. That conspiracy now stands naked before the public, and I am glad to know (what I thought all the while was true) that GRANT has done all in his power to thwart the measures of the conspirators. I respect the negro more because he has shown in a most remarkable manner a capacity for self-government. He has refused to be made a party to a war of races, and yet most firmly, but quietly and humbly, exercised his right to vote. He has already set a better example of clear-seeing and honest purpose than do thousands of your voters in New-York. Now let me say I think the sky is fast clearing. God is above us, and He lets the wicked fall into their own pit. I say again, 1868 will clear away the errors of 1867, and leave our firmament bright and beautiful.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Literary Activity Among the Mormons—Magazines and Newspapers Flourishing—Lively Election in Salt Lake City—Phonotypy at the Deseret University.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

This is dated from "Salt Lake City," for that is now the legal name of what was "Great Salt Lake City."

Notwithstanding the continued dulness of the times, and the also continued lack of cash, literary matters appear to be looking up and renewing their life and vigor in this Territory. The publication of the Deseret *News*, daily, has stirred up the *Telegraph*, the latter paper now giving regularly one and a-half to two columns more matter than it had been wont to do.

The Utah *Magazine* has arrived at the fifth weekly number. The pages are half the size of those of the Deseret *News*—twelve of them devoted to literary matter, three to advertisements, and one to title. Of the ordinary reading, nine or ten are filled with reprints of novels, humorous and other selections, and poetry. The original matter consists of essays, "Notes by our Hired Man," answers to correspondents, &c. E. L. T. HARRISON, editor and publisher. If the *Magazine* can successfully weather such adverse times as the present, its prosperity may be assured.

Next comes the *Dixie Times*, a small four-page weekly newspaper, edited and published by JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, at St. George, about 350 miles south of this city, commenced last month, and promised for a year, pay or not pay. Mr. JOHNSON formerly was known in the frontier newspaper business at Wood River, and thence eastward to the Missouri River. Later he edited and published for about a year the *Farmer's Oracle*, a four-leaved small agricultural paper—a semi-monthly—at Spring Lake Villa, next county south of this. The *Oracle* was not a success financially.

"Morgan's Commercial College," in this city, has just commenced the publication of the *College Review*, a diminutive four-page weekly, for the amusement, I presume, of the students.

There is also published here occasionally another Lilliputian four-pager, of the comic class, entitled the *Keepapitchinin*.

Besides these, there are in many of the settlements manuscript papers and magazines, generally two to four pages of letter or foolscap.

These, with the *Juvenile Instructor*, semi-monthly; the *Deseret News*, daily, semi-weekly and weekly; and the *Telegraph*, daily and semi-weekly, constitute the whole array of Utah journalism.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To-day the election for municipal officers came off. DANIEL H. WELLS was reëlected Mayor. Alderman CLINTON, well known for years by most visitors to this city in his magisterial capacity, goes out. One of the five names for Aldermen—LE GRAND YOUNG, nephew of BRIGHAM YOUNG—on the "People's ticket" was awfully "scored." For that position he is evidently very unpopular. Bishop E. D. WOOLLEY was substituted. WOOLLEY won by a more than two-thirds majority. It was the most lively election had for years. Usually elections here are "all on one side," and that side indicated by the "People's ticket," printed in the *Deseret News* and the *Telegraph*.

In the late election for municipal officers for Provo, fifty miles south of this, Mr. ABRAHAM O. SMOOT was elected Mayor. Mr. SMOOT was formerly Mayor of this city. Messrs. E. F. SHEETS and WILFORD WOODRUFF, two well-known residents of this city, were elected Aldermen of Provo, evidently to infuse fresh blood and spirit into that city council.

The Legislature goes quietly along, doing nothing of startling interest.

THE DESERET UNIVERSITY.

Several weeks ago the "Regents of the Deseret University" voted to adopt PITMAN'S phonotypic characters for educational purposes. Lately they have reconsidered the matter, rescinded that vote, and voted to adopt the "Deseret Alphabet," which is a mixture of all other alphabets, and, it is professed, has two special advantages over all others than PITMAN'S, and one over that—the written and printed character are the same, and each letter represents one, and only one, sound. The alphabet must have been improved since it was publicly printed, for then it had not this last characteristic. An appropriation of $10,000 for University purposes was recently asked of the Legislature; whether or not any of it was for phenotypic expenses was not stated.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatrical season closes this month. The company is running now with its own talent alone, Mr. STARK, now in California, being the last "star." The *Deseret News* claims that the chief difference between the amateurs here and the professionals who may come here is, fresh faces and variety, and consequently that the home company ought to "draw" as well without as with the addition of "stars," an opinion which will not meet with many advocates, but which the *News* is entirely welcome to enjoy.

CHICAGO.

Popular Feeling in Regard to Impeachment—State Politics—The Season of Fires.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 24, 1868.

The receipt of the intelligence from Washington has created no little excitement here, though it is not of a demonstrative kind. On the question of impeachment, the public sentiment of the West has heretofore been rather Conservative. But now I hear but one opinion expressed by loyal men, and that is, that Mr. JOHNSON has forced upon Congress the necessity of vindicating the laws of the land by proceeding against him under the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The President has done what STEVENS and BOUTWELL have failed to do. He has created an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of impeachment among the loyal part of the community.

The Democrats had what they called a mass meeting, on Saturday evening. It was a small gathering; but the leaders were there, and, with the fatuity that has marked their course ever since they entered upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, they espouse every bad cause, and, consequently, uphold the President in his violation of law, and pandering to the interests of the rebels, generally. The speakers waxed eloquent about "Liberty" and "Constitution," and all that. Everything that tends to reconstruction on a loyal basis, seems to meet their opposition; and everything that will give power, and place and influence to traitors, is applauded. They seem to be blinded to the best interests of the country, and oppose every measure calculated to promote them, because the "Radicals" are in power. One of the speakers, Dr. N. S. DAVIS, is the same who, during the darkest hours of the rebellion, rejoiced, in a public speech, that the "malaria and the bullets of the South were so depleting the ranks of LINCOLN'S hirelings, that the tyrants at Washington would be unable much longer to carry on the unholy war." His treason is of the same stripe now that it was then.

There is considerable canvassing going forward for candidates for Governor and Lieut.-Governor on the Republican ticket. Several of the most prominent men of the State, Gen. LOGAN, Gen. PALMER, &c., have already signified their intentions not to accept a nomination. Others have been named in different localities. Among them are Speaker CORWIN, of Lassalle County, Gen. BRAYMAN, of Springfield, Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, of Chicago, Gen. FULLER, of Boone, C. J. HULL, Esq., of Chicago, Senator ADAMS, of Winnebago, and others. The Northern part of the State has not had a Governor—with the exception of Gov. MATTESON—since the organization as a State. The centre and the South have monopolized that office, and nearly all others of importance.

Preparations are making by the Committee of Arrangements, for the Republican National Convention. It is proposed to secure the Opera House for the occasion. It is probable, however, that the idea that Gen. GRANT'S nomination is a foregone conclusion, will lessen the interest and thus prevent a very large attendance. There will not be much curiosity to see the delegates go through the form of ratifying a nomination already made.

The Democrats are endeavoring to put some life into their party, but as yet have not met with much success. I suppose they will reserve their efforts until after the session of their National Convention.

We have not much local news of importance. The fire era is not over yet, and the losses last week reached nearly $200,000. We have been favored with sundry lecturers of celebrity, but they have failed to create much sensation. A convention of wool-growers was held in this city last week, and resolved, among other things, to have an "Exposition" here, and appointed a committee to get it up. The Convention was pretty largely attended, and the discussions evinced much ability. They demanded protection, especially against Canada wools. Business is still dull, with the exception of speculation in real estate, which is brisk. The unsettled condition of affairs at Washington creates distrust and want o confidence, and thus hinders the resumption of trade

GENERAL ITEMS.

In Cincinnati a day or two ago a child was choked to death by the railing of the crib in which it had been left asleep by its mother. It slipped through an opening in the side of the crib, one of the upright rods having been broken.

In Columbus, Ohio, a few days since, a sore, caused by a skate-strap, made its appearance upon a boy's foot; the foot became swollen, and a poisonous substance gathered which spread throughout the system and caused death.

The Committee on Railroads of the Ohio House of Representatives has reported against the repeal of the law to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraph.

The salary of the Governor of Wisconsin has been increased to $5,000, and that of the Lieutenant-Governor to $1,000. Justices of the Supreme Court of the State receive $5,000 per annum.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the office of the Treasurer of Cedar County, Iowa, on the night of the 20th inst. Robbing county Treasurers is getting fashionable in that State.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN has been chosen President of the new Conservatory of Music in Bangor, Me. He is not expected to take an active part in the instruction.

Dr. JAMES WADE, of Watervleit, an old and respected citizen, died on the 21st inst. He was father of Counsellor WADE, of Albany, and brother of Senator WADE.

An effort is being made by the Lutheran Society of Kirtland, Ohio, to purchase the building known as the Mormon Temple, for the use of that denomination.

At a dinner given by the directors of a Boston bank, one evening last week, there were present, among others, thirty gentlemen worth a million dollars each.

There is a great revival of business throughout the South, consequent upon the advance in cotton.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS is named as a suitable person to be placed at the head of the Statistical Bureau.

A building has been purchased in Cleveland, Ohio, for $25,000, for a Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STREET CLEANING.

Mayor Hoffman's Views on the Subject—His Dissatisfaction with Contractor Whiting—Powerless Condition of the Authorities to Provide a Remedy.

A few days since a large number of downtown merchants forwarded a petition to Mayor HOFFMANN, asking relief from the disgraceful state of the streets, and particularly with reference to the accumulations of ice and snow. The Mayor, in reply, has sent the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I have your communication of the 21st inst., complaining of the condition of the streets "down town," asking me to use my influence to secure the removal of the accumulated ice and snow, and suggesting also the propriety of having an ordinance passed requiring this to be done every year.

I am well aware of the condition of the streets, and the great inconvenience to which business men are subjected, but I have no authority by law to expend a single dollar in an effort even to correct the evils.

In accordance *with the requirements of law*, as you are doubtless well aware, a contract has been made for cleaning the streets, for a little less than $500,000 a year, and JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., is the present contractor. I have always believed, and still do believe, that the contract was the best one in its general requirements that could be made, in view of the limited amount authorized by the Legislature to be paid for the work; and if the contractor should observe and fulfill the spirit, as well as the letter of it, a very fair condition of the streets would be secured.

The contract, however, does not require the contractor to remove the snow and ice from the streets. Even if it were possible to do it, no sane man would, I think, undertake it, in addition to the ordinary and usual cleaning and sweeping for $500,000 a year.

The contractor is called upon to sweep the streets at certain intervals, unless prevented by ice and snow; to keep them conveniently passable for vehicles in Winter, and to keep all culverts open, and crosswalks clean. He insists upon it that he complies with these requirements, as far as the unusual severity of the Winter permits, and that he does all that is possible for him to do, the elements being against him. He is a man of wealth and respectability, and has been and is a strong champion of municipal reform. If such a man will not carry out in good faith a contract to clean the streets, it will, I think, be difficult to find one who will. I am not satisfied with his conduct. I think he intends to make all the money he can by his contract, and that he shows very little zeal in performing it. But the Street-cleaning Commission, composed of the Mayor, Comptroller, Recorder, Corporation Counsel and President of the Board of Health, feel compelled to do the best they can, and have not felt authorized to say that he has so far omitted to perform it as to justify them in canceling it. *If they did cancel it they would have no power under any existing law to make another, and the whole work of cleaning streets and removing ashes and garbage would of necessity be stopped altogether.*

But beyond all this, permit me to say, that it is simply impracticable to remove the snow and ice from the streets of New-York. There is no place to which it could be removed, even if there were horses and carts in New-York and Brooklyn together sufficient for the work. A great deal, however, could be done to relieve the City from its present difficulties if I had the power to order the work to be done, and to pay the bills. But I have not nor has any department of the City Government any such power, and the passage of such an ordinance as you suggest would not confer it.

In conclusion, I have only to say that it is the duty of every citizen to keep his sidewalk and the gutter in front of his house free and clear of snow and ice. This, I am sorry to say, is a duty greatly neglected. Every man should attend to it at once. If this is done, the culverts being kept open by the contractor, the first thaw will soon clear our streets of snow and ice, and that once done, the contractor will be required to place an extra force at work to thoroughly cleanse the City.

We must all do the best we can, in view of the inclemencies of the season and the difficulties of the situation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President COMAN in the Chair.

A resolution was adopted to pave West-street, from Battery-place to Chambers-street, and amended so that the property owners should pay one-half of the expense and the city the other half.

A resolution was adopted to pave Lexington-avenue from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth-street. Fifty-seventh-street from Third to Sixth-avenue, Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, Sixtieth-street from Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue, and Fifty-third street from Fourth to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

A resolution was adopted directing the contractor to pay J. WINTERBOTTOM the sum of $474 70 for expenses incurred on the occasion of the funeral of the late Councilman JAMES LONG.

A resolution was adopted to pave Fifty-third-street from Second-avenue to East River with Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the Chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval a resolution to pave Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, with wooden pavement, known as the Stafford pavement, adopted by your Honorable Body Feb. 15, 1868, and concurred in by the Honorable the Board of Aldermen Feb. 18, 1868. Whatever may be the merits of the pavement, (and I am not disposed to deny that it has merits,) it is new, untried and expensive, and, as I have already said in regard to the Nicholson pavement, I say of this—it should not be laid against the wishes of a majority of the property owners, who are to be assessed for the expense of it. I find a petition on file asking for the passage of this resolution, signed by owners and occupants of about 129 lots on Seventh-avenue, and 72 lots on intersecting streets. How many of those are occupants only, and not owners, I cannot tell. I have received remonstrances, in writing, from the owners of 214 lots on Seventh-avenue, and 116 lots on the intersecting streets, and they object earnestly to the laying of a wooden pavement as proposed. In view of these remonstrances it is impossible for me to give the resolution my approval.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The communication was laid over, and the Board then adjourned to Saturday next, at noon.

Board of Audit.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday, Messrs. MARTINDALE, BONNEY and STUART presiding.

Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE, formerly resident physician, submitted a claim of $500 for expenses incurred in visiting Washington, Albany and other places, in relation to the establishment of quarantine in 1864–5. A resolution of the Commissioners of Health was exhibited, authorizing the claimant to perform the service on which the claim is based.

The Board expressed some doubt as to whether there was any law that would justify the Board in saddling the City with these expenses. After considerable discussion on this point, it was finally agreed that Mr. MORTON, the claimant's counsel, should prepare a brief for the Board on this point. Dr. SAYRE, in testifying to the merits of his claim, assured the Board that through his individual exertions the cholera was prevented from reaching our shores in 1864, and he claimed that his idea of fencing the cholera in and preventing its spread beyond certain limits, (which he said was an entirely original idea,) was proved on that occasion to be correct, and was afterward confirmed by the action taken, in imitation of his example, by the Commissioners at Constantinople.

No other claims being ready, the Board adjourned till to-day at noon.

Internal Revenue Affairs—Dismissal of Inspectors—The Cotton Seizures.

The long anticipated and dreaded orders from Washington decreasing the force of inspectors in this City were received yesterday. The recipients, twenty-six in number, were each favored with a notice that on account of a contemplated reduction of the expenses of the department, it had been decided to dispense with their services. The notices applied mostly to those employed by the late Metropolitan Revenue Board, and by special agent Gen. HILLYER. Hereafter the duties of Inspector will be performed by men selected by the several Collectors.

The case of the Government against the Old Dominion Steamship Company with reference to the collection of the tax on cotton brought into this port, on this steamer, was to have come up in the United States District Court yesterday, but in consequence of some misunderstanding in the premises, the proceedings were postponed till a future day. It is understood that the Company have offered to compromise the claims of Government by paying a certain sum as a fine or penalty, which offer, it is thought, will be accepted. Some of the inland steamship companies refuse to recognize the authority of Collector SHOOK to interfere between them and the Customs officials. Special Agent CORNWALL is engaged in collecting evidence and statistics bearing on the subject, and doubtless some decisive action will be taken within a few days.

Nothing new has transpired relating to the seizure of the distillery in Avenue A, by direction of Collector BAILEY, Sunday night. Yesterday warrants were issued for the arrest of some of the parties who opposed the efforts of Collector BAILEY'S men to obtain possession of the premises; but it seems they were not executed. It is not unlikely that the whole matter will be referred to Deputy Commissioner HARLAND to-day or to-morrow for his decision.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF TEA.

WILLIAM RUSSELL and THOMAS GUNNING stole a chest of tea valued at $40 from in front of the store No. 161 Pearl-street, occupied by LUDLOW A. SATTERSHALL. Sergeant CARR, of the Fourth Precinct, saw GUNNING with the tea on his shoulder, and rightly supposing it to be stolen property, he arrested the fellow. RUSSELL saw the arrest made and ran off, but was subsequently arrested himself, as he called upon the owner of the tea and offered to tell where the missing tea was if he was paid $5 and a promise given to withdraw the charge against the accused. Both men were arraigned before the magistrate and held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

GEORGE NEAL, of the steamer *A. S. Parker*, states that a few days ago, while the steamer was lying at Hunter's Point, he hung his coat, in the pocket of which was a wallet containing $120, in the cabin, and returning in a few minutes, discovered that the money had been stolen. WILLIAM GOLDEN, the cook of the steamer, was missed about the same time, and being subsequently found in New-York, was arrested on suspicion, when he confessed his guilt and yesterday was committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.—The Arion Vocal Society held its fourth carnival of the season last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. As on previous occasions, the walls of the room were covered with caricatures hitting off the political prominences of the hour. No dignitary, however high in office, escapes the satirical brush of the Arions. Presidents are paraded with most uncomfortable surroundings, and Secretaries of War placed in most painful opposition. Even Aldermen, however immaculate they may be as compared with other men, have the little weaknesses they do possess paraded upon canvas to tickle these law-abiding, lager-loving, loud-lunged, light-heeled followers of Momus. The carnival of last evening being the last of the season, was the jolliest of the four; the rooms were crowded with the foolscapped members and their friends, and becomingly-dressed ladies. From 9 o'clock until 12 was devoted to social enjoyment, to which the rare juices and rich odors of the grapes of Rhineland lent spirit and bouquet. During this time irresistibly comic burlesques were enacted, and the Arions, in these songs, sustained their reputation as vocalists. At midnight the hall was cleared for the dance, which was kept up till daylight danced in through the windows.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF REMAINS.—The consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the bodies interred in their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge streets, to Cypress Hill Cemetery. Persons having friends interred in the cemetery can remove the bodies by applying to the Treasurer. The consistory have secured ground at Cypress Hill, where the bodies not removed by friends will be buried. In all cases where they can be identified by headstones or plates, they will be placed in separate graves and properly marked, so that friends can reclaim them at any time. The work of removal will begin about the middle of March.

THE TYNG TRIAL.—A plausible rumor, but one that lacks confirmation, has it that a decision has been rendered by the Ecclesiastical Court in the case of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and that a copy thereof has been sent to the respondent in the case and to the Bishop. It is believed that Mr. TYNG has been found guilty of a violation of the canon, but that the punishment awarded is as light as possible, consistent with the discipline of the Church; the object not being to punish Mr. TYNG, but to show an example by which such acts may be avoided in future.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton; W. F. Strong, of the Chicago *Times*; L. Devlin, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, and Hon. J. B. Alley, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. T. H. Woods, of Albany; Hon S. K. Williams, of Newark, and Gen. Tower, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Benham, U. S. A., is at the Everett House. Gen. Davis, of Fort Hamilton, and C. O. Rogers, of the Boston *Journal*, are at the Westminster Hotel. Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is at the Astor House.

THE MURDERED CONDUCTOR.—The employes of the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have generously subscribed the sum of $230, which Mr. JAMES MCCABE handed over yesterday to Mrs. LAVELLE, the wife of the car conductor who was murdered by the unknown assassin on the night of the 10th inst. We understand that a subscription for the relief of the unfortunate man's family is also being made up by the employes of the Third-avenue Company, and it is believed some of the other lines will do likewise.

A CASE OF DESTITUTION.—About 11 o'clock Wednesday night a girl named MARY SMITH, 15 years of age, went to the Sixth Precinct Station-house and applied for lodgings. Upon questioning her, Capt. JOURDAN learned that she had fled from her parents in Newburgh, N. Y., on account of ill-treatment, and had come to this city in search of employment, but finding none, had been obliged by fatigue and hunger to apply at the Station-house for food and lodging. She is detained for the present.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.—The half-mile track of the elevated railway in Greenwich-street is rapidly approaching completion. All the upright pillars are fixed in their places, and men are now employed in adjusting the cross-beams and laying the rails. The cars, engines and other machinery connected with the running gear are manufactured, and ready to be brought into service. It is thought that in about two weeks the public will have an opportunity of testing the merits claimed for this railway.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—There was sold at private sale by WM. KENNELLY, broker, No. 14 Pine-street, yesterday, sixteen lots, eight of which are on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and four lots adjoining on each street, for $91,250. The seller was BRYAN LAWRENCE, and the purchasers, Messrs. KOEHLER BROTHERS, the extensive distillers.

THE P. H. KEENAN ASSOCIATION.—This evening, at Irving Hall, this Association—formed in compliment to the popular Coroner—give their first annual ball. From the arrangements made by the Committee of Management, we have no doubt it will be one of the most *recherché* affairs of the season. The music will be furnished by GRAFULLA, and the General Committee in charge of Deputy Sheriff RYAN.

THE AHERN AND SWEETSER CASE.—The case of CHARLES H. SWEETSER, held by Recorder HACKETT on the complaint of S. J. AHERN, in the *Evening Gazette* case, was not examined by the Grand Jury this month. It is expected that the case will come up next month.

THE ELIZABETH-STREET SUICIDE.—The unknown man, who shot himself in Elizabeth-street on Wednesday, as already reported, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased appears to be wholly unknown.

FENTON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Executive Committee of the Fenton Campaign Club met last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel and transacted, in private session, some preliminary business of importance only to the Club.

MINOR ITEMS.—A fire occurred yesterday in the shovel manufactory of AMOS L. LEE, No. 1,358 Broadway, resulting in a damage of $100; insured.....A male infant two days old, was found on Wednesday night in the area of No. 672 Second-avenue....PETER FUHLENDERF was arrested yesterday on his arrival at the Hudson River Railroad depot, on a charge of stealing $500 worth of United States bonds from a resident of Utica. He was found in possession of $370 and a gold watch, and taken back.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner SLATTERY held an inquest yesterday in the County Court-house on the body of MAURICE COLEMAN, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 120 Hamilton-avenue, on the night of Tuesday last. The only witness examined was Dr. SHEPARD, who swore that COLEMAN died from *pleuritis* and *pericortitis*, or general enlargement of the liver and heart. At the *post-mortem* examination the deceased appeared, said the doctor, in a most emaciated condition; the liver extended from one side to another; there were large clots of blood in the heart, and a large sore on the right leg; no food in the stomach, and everything showed that the man had been for a long time in a miserable condition, and had been greatly neglected.

THE BRAINE CASE.—Mr. E. Y. BELL, of the firm of STANTON, WOOD, BELL & INNES, lawyers, of New-York, applied to Judge BENEDICT, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday morning, for a special commission to examine witnesses at a distance in the case of JOHN C. BRAINE, who is under indictment in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York, for alleged piracy and murder on the high seas in 1863, and who is now awaiting his trial in the Penitentiary of Kings County, L. I.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Late yesterday a thief was observed entering the house of Mr. JOHN GOLDING, No. 35 Willow-place. Entrance was effected through the basement window, and property to the value of $15 was stolen from the premises. Immediately after having come out of the house, Mr. GOLDING pursued the thief to South ferry, where he was arrested by Officer RELUHAN. The stolen property was found in his possession, as well as some other property, which led the officer to suppose him to be a clam peddler who recently very successfully defrauded several parties. He was locked up to await examination. He gave his name as JOHN MURRAY, aged 21 years.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.—WILLIAM KIERSTED and HENRY MEINE, lads of sixteen, were yesterday arrested on a charge of entering the residence of Mrs. DOROTHY GLOUT, Olive-street, E. D., and robbing it of various articles of small value and a fifty cent stamp. They were convicted of the offence before Justice WALTER, who sentenced MEINE to 29 days in the Penitentiary, and fined KIERSTED $10.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—Mr. CHARLES MAGNUS, an old resident, fell dead at the intersection of North Second and Smith streets, Eastern District, at an early hour yesterday morning. His body was taken to his late residence in Graham-avenue, near Herbert-street, by officer CORBY, of the Forty-sixth Precinct. Mr. MAGNUS' health had been delicate for a long time.

PUMPING WHISKY.—HENRY O'NEILL and WM. SNEIDER were brought before Commissioner NEWTON yesterday, on a charge of larceny—pumping whisky out of barrels, and removing it from the place where it was stored. They were held for trial, but admitted to bail.

SLIGHT FIRE.—JOHN DAVIS' trenail factory, Colyer and Franklin streets, Green Point, took fire about noon yesterday and sustained a damage of $75. No insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE JAS. A. WRIGHT.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, continued the inquest last evening on the body of ALONZO DIVER, the fireman who was killed on Monday week last, and whose inquest was adjourned from yesterday week to yesterday. A boiler-maker named STEPHEN DAVIS was examined, who had repaired the boiler a short time ago in the tugboat, but no evidence of any consequence was obtained. It will be remembered that the inquest was adjourned the first time in order to obtain the evidence of the engineer, who was at the Staten Island Hospital and has since died. The inquest was further adjourned until to-day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear the report of a Government inspector in reference to the boiler.

SUDDEN AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—GEORGE H. BILLINGTON, residing at the house of his father, No. 289 South Eighth-street, Jersey City, died suddenly at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased spent the evening previous in company with a young woman to whom he was engaged to be married, returning home about midnight. About 2 A. M. a young brother, sleeping in the same bed, awoke and observed a sound like hiccoughing, and then discovering that his brother had vomited in the bed, called up some of the family. Two physicians were then sent for, but before they could arrive the young man died. An investigation will be held by Coroner WARREN.

MONEY STOLEN.—A German, named MARTIN BRUNER, was arrested and taken before Justice ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday morning, charged with having stolen a pocket-book, containing about $70, from a trunk belonging to KARL WAGNER, at No. 102 First-street, Hoboken. The accused admitted his guilt, and was committed to the County Jail for trial.

JUVENILE HOUSE THIEVES.—About 3 P. M., yesterday afternoon, a boy named MICHAEL GILLAN, aged 13 years, was arrested for entering the house of WILCOMB, No. 240 South Fourth-street, Jersey City, and stealing silverware therefrom. Also, a boy of 18 years, DAVID W. SULLIVAN, was arrested for entering the house of WILLIAM F. FERTINAM, No. 330 Grove-street, Jersey City, and attempting to steal.

FIRE.—Early on Wednesday evening a sleeping-room in apartments occupied by THOMAS LENAHAN, corner of Warren and Bergen streets, Jersey City, supposed to have been caused by a child playing with matches, took fire. Damage principally by water, about $200.

AID FOR THE POOR.—A vocal and instrumental concert, in aid of the poor of Hudson City, will be given this evening, at the First Baptist Church. The singing will be by the Hudson City Quartette Club, and several volunteer artists.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SAVINGS BANKS—THEIR DEPOSITS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—STATE TAXATION.

The Society for Savings, plaintiff in error, vs. Gabriel W. Coite, State Treasurer of Connecticut.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut. This cause was submitted in the early part of the term, but its importance caused a subsequent order to be made directing oral argument, which was now had.

The parties, without action, agreed upon a state of facts and submitted it to the Court below, as follows: Coite had been for more than a year, last past, Treasurer of the State. The Society for Savings is a corporation created by special act of the Legislature, doing business at Hartford, and is empowered by its charter to receive deposits of money, and to loan, use and improve the same, and to apply and divide the net income and profits thereof in just proportion among the persons making the deposits. The bank or society had on deposit in July, 1863, $4,758,273 39, of which the sum of $500,161 was then invested and held in Government securities, which are declared by act of Congress to be exempt from taxation by the State. The Society paid their taxes, deducting the sum invested in such securities. Coite insisted that the Society should account for and pay on the full deposits of the bank, but the Society declined to do so. Upon the submission of the facts to the Court below, the judgment of the Court was in favor of Coite, the State Treasurer, and the Society appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors, where there was an affirmance. This appeal is from that affirmance, the plaintiff in error contending that the language of the statute under which the demand is made, only ordained a tax based upon property, the rule being that the "capital" or "deposits" were to be the standard, unless reduced by the investment of some portion thereof in property expressly exempt from taxation. By such an investment the deposits are withdrawn from the exercise of the State power of taxation by the supreme authority of the Constitution.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

COLLISION—VESSEL AT ANCHOR—SPEED OF STEAMER IN FOG.

Alfred Holt et al. vs. The Steamboat D. S. Gregory, Her Tackle, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel for a collision which took place about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 15th of January, 1863, in the Hudson River, between the City of New-York and Jersey City, between the steam ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory* and the steamship *Talisman*. The *Talisman* was at anchor. She had come in from sea during the previous afternoon, and had then anchored nearly in the middle of the Hudson River, about opposite to the foot of Cortlandt-street, in the City of New-York. The *D. S. Gregory* plied regularly between the foot of Cortlandt-street and a slip in Jersey City nearly opposite. The *Talisman* came in during a very thick fog, which continued all through the night and down to the time of the collision. She anchored where she did because the river was full of vessels moving and at anchor, and a collision with some of them was feared if she proceeded further. She was anchored under the direction of the pilot who brought her in from sea. The position of the *Talisman* at her anchorage was known to those in charge of the *D. S. Gregory*, and they saw her after she had taken up her anchorage. Her position was not substantially changed down to the time of the collision. At that time she was headed up the river, the tide being ebb. She blew her steam whistle at proper intervals before and down to the time of the collision, and also sounded her bell, and used all proper precautions to make known her position. The *D. S. Gregory* was on a trip from Jersey City to her berth at New York, and came in contact, during the fog, with the *Talisman* on the port side of the latter, and damaged her seriously.

The answer sets up that it was a fault in the *Talisman* to anchor where she did, in the fog, it being claimed that her anchorage place was in the line of the usual path of the ferry-boat. I do not think, on the evidence, that it was a fault, contributing to the collision, in the *Talisman*, to anchor where she did, and keep such an anchorage during the fog.

I regard the *Talisman* as wholly free from fault, so far as the collision is concerned. The only question, therefore, is, whether the *D. S. Gregory* was in fault in coming in collision with this vessel at anchor, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that she was. Her rate of speed was too great. No positive rate can be prescribed. What would be a moderate rate of speed under one state of facts, would be an immoderate one under another. A steam vessel must, in a fog, reduce her rate of speed to a moderate rate, or abide the consequences of an immoderate one, unless some special reason is shown for maintaining the rate of speed adopted. The fact that the *D. S. Gregory*, while under way in a fog, collided with a vessel at anchor, which used all proper precautions to give notice of her position (it being already known to the *D. S. Gregory* that she was at anchor there) is sufficient evidence that the speed of the *D. S. Gregory* was not moderate, there being no special circumstances existing in the case to justify her maintaining the rate of speed she did. And this is true, without regard to what her actual rate of speed was, and without regard to the question whether she did or did not slow, stop and back before the collision, and without regard to the question whether the manœuvres she made at the moment of the collision were or were not correct. The collision resulted from her coming in contact while under way with the vessel that was at anchor, and was a consequence of the speed at which she was moving. In such a fog, her speed ought to have been as much less than it was, as would have been sufficient to enable her to avoid the vessel at anchor. She ought not have gone so fast as not to have been able, by slowing, stopping and backing, to avoid a collision; and, if the fog was so thick that at the speed she had, with all the pre-

cautions she used, she could not avoid the collision, the conclusion is irresistible that her speed was not that moderate speed in a fog which is required by the well settled rules of navigation.

There must be a decree for the libelants, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the damages caused by the collision.

Daniel D. Lord, for the libelants; Edgar S. Van Winkle for the claimants.

THE SHERRY CASE.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The following testimony was given in this case yesterday:

John Marshall, cross-examined by Mr. Webster: Went with Simons & Co. fifteen months after leaving; was shipping clerk, book-keeper or anything that I was asked to do; was with Simons & Co. in 1861 or 1862; was with Polak Bros. in 1866 for six or seven months; was superintendent of shipping while with this firm; I done the work of shipping clerk, tended to Custom-house work, and gave bonds on my own account as security at Custom-house; had money, and acted as principal on these bonds; when I was in business for myself I sold sherry and other wines; bought Gordon's sherry, but mostly cheap blended wines; bought Gordon's wine as it came from Spain; did not buy that of others; paid £80 a butt for the sherry I bought from Gordon; this was the Cadiz price; bottled it and exported it to Canada; bought it and paid for it myself; knew just where I was going to sell it; went with the Brighton Hotel Company in May, 1864, and left that same Fall; left on account of change of the wine merchant; received fifty-four guineas as recompense for commission; also received £25 to leave; I received a small salary and commission, and decline to state the amount of salary; large wine-cellars were attached to the store at the Brighton Hotel; I was the only salesman at the establishment; I did not receive the money that was paid to the cashier of the hotel; nothing less than one dozen was sold at a time; the directors fixed the prices in London; I do not think that the sales would average twenty dozens per month; I ordered the wine when it was needed by ascertaining how much was wanted; I sent the order then to the Board of Directors at London; I had nothing to do with the purchasing it; I received £100 per year, and a commission of 2½ per cent. on sale; after leaving this company, I bought wines on Market-street, and of brokers, for private gentlemen; I bought at times as high as six butts of sherry; private gentlemen speculate in wines; I carried samples, and received orders to purchase; was book-keeper of the East India Dock Company for a time; never bought any wine free on board at Cadiz; first saw sherry wine of the brand similar to the wine here, at Boston last June; first saw the wine in New-York last January; it was of Mr. Miln's importation; I tested them from samples, by myself, in my room at my hotel; this wine I call a stout, clean, good, sound wine, with not much flavor; low class wines never have much flavor; there was 19 per cent. of pure spirit, double proof; I think this wine five or six years old; I have never been in Spain, nor saw Lacare & Echicopar's wines; 80 cents net is the value of this wine in Cadiz; I was employed by Gibbs to come here in September, 1866, as an expert in all kinds of wine; I was employed by the Government to value wine under litigation between the Government and Spanish and French merchants; I was told to go abroad and get prices and did so, but not in regard to sherry; I did not get prices to stimulate my judgment, for that I knew without it from my experience; all the experience I have ever had was with these houses I mention, except what I learned from brokers; strangers would not get the price current from certain wine-houses unless they were in the trade; they knew I was in the trade because I sold them I was; any man might do the same; I did not endeavor to get prices lower than the price-current indicated; very little difference would be made for purchasing in large quantities; Tozen's wine is about the nearest wine in London market to this here; this is a thinner wine than that of Tozen's; I can value this wine within £1 per butt; I compared this wine with other similar grades of low sherry; I compared this with Albertie's £20 or £24 wine; £20 per butt would be with discount, seventy-three cents per gallon United States money; I examined the crown sherry here last month; I compared it with wine marked "S" with balance; this wine was thinner; the Albertie wine was good sherry well fermented; I took the valuation of the wine marked S with a balance, as the valuation of this wine; all depends on the correct valuation of the wine marked S with balance; I think I have valued it within £1 per butt; the wine I used as standard was sent from Cadiz expressly for the London market; I do not know that there is any difference between wine made up for London market and that for any other markets; I have never known such wine as this to be sold for less than £20 per butt; there are price currents issued by certain houses that are taken as authority; the *Wine Trade Review* is merely information gained from auction rooms, and liable to be incorrect; I only know four *Wine Trade Reviews*, prices and lists that are authority in London; I know nothing of the cost of this wine or how it is prepared; I am engaged by the Government by the day, including Sunday, up to the first of May; I decline stating my salary.

Redirect—I know nothing of the manufacture of wine or its fermentation, or the processes of maturation concerning it; I have studied chemistry, but not in that way, at school; I compare the wines with the wines at London, and as I see them I value them just as I have said; the knowledge of quantities of spirits is to a tester, the evidence of low grade of wines; I test wines from taste gained by long experience; when I was engaged I understood it was for the Treasury Department.

Cross-examined—Low grades of Cadiz wines are called low sherry and high grades good sherry in London market; I have seen Mr. Henshaw's samples; he has no sample of the wine marked S with balance.

Edmund S. Henshaw, recalled and examined by Mr. Stoughton—I have samples; I cannot remember them particularly; I tasted against these wines Duff Gordon's 3 in a diamond and a P; £28 is the price of that on the card; Garvey's A in a diamond, £28; Arve's three triangles in a row, £26; Stenecker's single diamond, V. V. P. underneath, £27; these are all the wines I have compared with this wine; otherwise my judgment has been formed from my capabilities of taste from long experience; I have remnants of the samples left. The witness objected to bringing samples in court, and referred to Mr. Evarts, who said it should be done if Court so decided. The Judge directed the samples to be brought into Court to-morrow.

John Marshall, examined by Mr. Evarts—2 in A I valued at £39, and P in A at £44; I appraised the low sherries at £23, which, I consider, as a fair valuation of the wines; wine at £38 per butt would be $1 38 per gallon, United States money; wine at £44 per butt would be $1 65 per gallon, United States money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Webster—I compared the P in A 1 wine with Peter Domiq Anchor B. S. P. £38 wine; P in A 2 with Gonzales & Byas No. 1 B. P., £40; also, great B. P., £46; Arbies, £36; also with the P in A 1; I have these four samples, which are all I have, (excepting a cheap sample, £18 wine,) and are at my hotel; was directed to produce them to-morrow; the P in A 1 and 2 I should judge to be about eight years old; I date from make up, they would increase 5 per cent. a year, with no distinction as to grades; this improvement on crown sherry lasts about five years; I do not know the date of my samples.

The Government here introduced a permit to certify the identity of the wines now in the Custom-house.

Considerable time was here occupied by the counsel for the Government in looking up letters covering a correspondence with Smith & Co. and Lacare & Echicopar, when ready to be introduced; they were objected to by Mr. Webster as irrelevant to the issue, (to know what rates L. & E. can export wine to them.) Answer—Have to send wine through agents for Southern market; that you can get them at same rate as we could sell them for. To establish the fact Mr. Marshall was then recalled, and testified further as to the wine which he compared, and was directed to produce his samples into court.

The Government then offered to introduce a correspondence between Lacare & Echicopar and houses in the United States, the latter inquiring as to the importation of wines from the house in Cadiz, and Lacare & Echicopar answering that the wines could be bought from their agents in New-York City at the same rate as they could be imported from Cadiz, namely: $1 10 in gold, per gallon; the letters objected to by the claimants, but were admitted by the Court.

Another letter from Lecare & Echicopar to Geo. M. Barnard, of Boston, containing an invoice, was also put in evidence by the Government. The letter spoke of one cask in the invoice as being fine Mansanilla, worth $60, which was sent as a present, but in the invoice no difference was made between that cask and the others.

The Government then called upon the defendants to produce a letter written to Lacare and Echicopar by Mr. Miln, their agent here, which Mr. Evarts stated had been taken out of Mr. Miln's letter-book, which was in court. The letter was not produced, and Mr. Evarts, in order to give evidence of its contents, called

Alexander Hauscombe, who testified: I am clerk in the Custom-house, my business being to examine books in seizure cases; I know of the matter and seizure in question; I have examined the books; I identify the letter-book; I copied letters and extracts from it; this letter in question was in the letter-book, and I copied it; when I returned the book to Mr. Miln the page with the letter on and the index page of the letters Lacare & Echicopar was in the book; now it is not; I returned the book to Mr. Miln personally; I remember distinctly that the page of the letter-book in question was in the book, on account of the leaf being about one-third torn off; I used the index when I copied the letters.

The Court here examined the book and corrected the witness, by saying that it was a leaf and not a page gone as stated, one page numbered 26 and one unnumbered; the letter was on the unnumbered page.

Witness—This is the correct copy of all of the letter that was in the book. As I before said about one-third of the page was torn off and missing.

The Judge said, by examination I have found that four pages are gone instead of two pages as I first supposed. The letter that was on the other page was to a London firm.

Witness—I copied only such parts of the letters as related to wines.

Cross-examined—I have no particular duty in the Custom-house; I am in the seizure department; do as I am ordered; I had a brother in the department also; I have been in the Custom-house since October, 1865; I had nothing to do with this seizure; I do not remember distinctly when I first saw the books; I think it was in October last; I do not know who brought to the office the box containing the books; it was opened; I, as well as others, took books from the box as we needed them; other books and papers of other firms under seizure were in the same room; my brother, who was then chief of the department, ordered me to copy the letters; I have no interest, nor to my knowledge, has my brother in this seizure; I did not copy all of the letter in question, for what reason I do not know; I had possession of the books from October to December; could not say distinctly whether Mr. Miller inquired for his books and was told that copies were being made or not; Mr. Farwell was in the habit of coming to the room occasionally; had nothing to do with the Custom-house, to my knowledge; I do not think he had anything to do with the seizure of the wines, no more than he knew it.

Mr. Evarts then offered to read the copy to the jury.

Mr. Stoughton submitted to the Court that this copy was garbled and incomplete, and it might be that the very part of the letter which had purposely been left out would materially alter the tone of the letter, and that in any case where only a part of the letter had been copied it could not be brought forward as secondary evidence to prove the contents.

The witness said that the book which he had in his hand was only a reference-book, containing a memorandum only of the letters, and that in this case, as in others, he only copied the part relating to wine.

Mr. Evarts argued that witness had no reason to copy any more of this letter than of others, and he only did, as in others, copy the parts relating to wine; that he was not responsible for not remembering the whole of the letter, but was entitled to state the contents to the best of his knowledge as secondary evidence.

Without deciding the question, the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART III.—FEB. 27.

Before Judge Balcom and a Jury.

LOSS OF GOODS ON A VOYAGE—ACTION AGAINST A CHARTERER OF A VESSEL.

Jacob R. Tysen et al. vs. *George H. Moore et al.*—This case presents some important principles of law, though the amount of money involved is not very great. The facts are briefly as follows: In November, 1864, a charter party contract was entered into at San Francisco, between the defendants and the Captain of the ship *Grace Darling*, whereby the defendants agreed to freight the ship from San Francisco to the port of New-York; the Captain as agent for the owners of the vessel agreeing to receive the sum of $12,500 in full for charter money. The plaintiffs were wine merchants in this City, having a branch house in San Francisco. They shipped by the *Grace Darling* a number of casks of wine-brandy. When the vessel arrived at this port one of the casks was found to be empty. When shipped at San Francisco it contained 125 gallons, worth here $7 per gallon. For this amount the plaintiffs asked judgment, claiming that the defendants were common carriers, and as such insurers for the safe delivery of the goods at this port.

The defence claimed that the owners of the vessel and not the defendants (if there was any liability) should be held responsible for the loss. On this point counsel argued at great length, and cited numerous authorities in the Admiralty, and other courts, to sustain his position. Another point made was that no negligence or want of care had been shown, and the Court should, on the evidence, dismiss the complaint. There was some testimony given tending to show that the cask in question was emptied in consequence of a chock which was laid over it to sustain an upper tier of casks, having been thrust through a stave by the working of the vessel during the voyage.

The Court, in charging the jury, held the action to have been properly brought against the defendants. They were the carriers of the liquor in question. The contract required them to deliver it in good order. They did not do it, and the only question for them was this: Was the cask properly constructed for such a voyage? Was the timber sound and properly put together? If so, the plaintiffs must recover.

The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict for $1,018 for plaintiff, which was the full amount claimed. The defendants propose to appeal to the General Term.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—WHEN DOES A TENANT'S OWNERSHIP OF BUILDINGS ERECTED BY HIM CEASE?

Charles Laughran vs. *William S. Ross.*—The plaintiff claimed $2,000 from the defendant for the removal of two buildings which the defendant had sold to the plaintiff. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant, being the owner of two vacant lots on the Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, leased them for sixteen years, and during that term the lessees erected the two buildings. When the term expired in May, 1865, new leases were executed to the lessees without reserving the right in them to remove the buildings.

The defendant sold the lots and the buildings by warranty deed, Jan. 11, 1866, to the plaintiff, and the lessees attorned to him from the time of his purchase till the succeeding May. The tenants claiming to be the owners of the buildings, without the knowledge of the defendant, removed them.

The testimony being all in, the defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit upon the ground that no reservation for the removal of the buildings having been made in the new leases, the defendant became and was the owner of them upon the expiration of the original leases, and was such owner in law when he conveyed the property to the plaintiff; and that the plaintiff's cause of action was against the tenants removing the buildings. And in support of this proposition 17 Abbott Reports, 360, and numerous other cases were cited by counsel.

Upon the other hand, counsel for plaintiff contended that the tenants were the owners of the buildings and they had a right to remove them during the running of the second leases, and the defendant was therefore liable for selling what he did not own.

Judge Balcom in deciding the motion stated that he had consulted with Judge Ingraham respecting the question involved, and that the motion must be granted with costs, and judgment was therefore ordered for the defendant.

Roe & Murdock for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 27.

Before Judge Ingraham.

WHAT DEFENCES WILL BE STRICKEN OUT ON MOTION—QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

M. J. K. Ferris vs. *Floyd Aspinwall et al.*—This action is brought by a judgment creditor of the National Express and Transportation Company against some of the stockholders thereof for a balance of subscription due on stock alleged to be held by them to apply on certain judgments. The answer of the defendants contains six defences, in substance as follows: First—It is admitted that it is a foreign corporation, created by the laws of Virginia for the purposes of express and transportation business, with a right to sue and be sued, and that it is largely indebted to persons of this State. Second—That the corporation has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors of all of its property to three assignees, and that the assignees are entitled to the subscription and dues on the stock held by the defendants. Third—That by a decree of a Maryland court, one T. G. Pratt was appointed a receiver of all the property and debts of said Company. Fourth—That two of the assignees have assigned all the property and debts of said Company to said Pratt, who alone is entitled to sue therefor. Fifth—That there is a non-joinder of parties' defendant; that all other stockholders—without naming them—should have been defendants; and, Sixth—That said corporation and Pratt should be made parties, and that the action should be commenced on behalf of all the creditors against all the stockholders of the Company.

On this state of facts a motion was made to strike out the last five defences in the answer as being neither legal nor equitable defences, and as irrelevant and frivolous. The Court decided the motion as follows:

"The sixth defence may be objectionable, and should be stricken out. The others, I think, are not bad; at any rate, they are not frivolous. If they are defective, it should be so held on demurrer. The motion is granted as to the sixth defence and denied as to the others."

For the plaintiff R. S. Guernsey; for the defendants Burrill, Davison & Burrill.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—FEB. 27.

Before Judge Jones.

DIVORCE SUIT.

Francis Primeshaw vs. *Annie Primeshaw.*—Plaintiff in this case, a saloon-keeper in Broome-street, sues for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery committed with a boarder named Samuel Raphal, and divers other persons during the year 1866. The answer of defendant denies the adultery on her part, and charges the same acts against the plaintiff. The case came up now on a motion by defendant's counsel to compel plaintiff to make his complaint more specific and definite as to persons, times and places.

The Court intimated that the complaint was sufficiently definite to answer the requirements of the law, as laid down in Hoffman's Chancery Practice, but said he would take the papers and reserve a decision. The parties to the action are both Germans.

Mr. Whitelege for plaintiff; Mr. Dunning for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TRIALS—FEB. 27.

Before Judge Barrett.

In the suit of Arthur Gentil *vs.* Theodore G. Marcou *et al.*, (reported yesterday,) the Court to-day dismissed the complaint. The action was brought to set aside two chattel mortgages on the ground of fraud on the part of defendants in inducing the plaintiff to execute the mortgages to them. The Court said that from the testimony that had been developed on the trial, he was satisfied it was a case of such fraud and dishonesty on both sides that it should not be entertained by a Court of Equity, and he would therefore dismiss the complaint and leave the parties to settle their rascalities between them as best they could.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis.

NON-JOINDER—SUIT AGAINST ONE OF TWO PARTNERS.

Moritz Meyer vs. *William Desendorf.*—This was an action for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff, Meyer, to the defendant, Desendorf, to the amount of $598. The sale was proved, but it appeared that one A. H. Titcomb was a partner with Desendorf, and had not been made a party to the action. On this evidence Mr. Geo. R. Thompson, for the defendant, moved that the complaint be dismissed, and the motion, after hearing counsel for plaintiff, was granted. Complaint dismissed, with costs, and $25 allowed to the defendant. John B. Barry for the plaintiff, Geo. R. Thompson for the defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The only prisoner arraigned for trial yesterday before the Court of Oyer and Terminer was a man named Patrick Welsh, a "laborer," accused of picking a pocket. The complainant was an aged resident of Locust Valley, in this State—by name James Hyde—and alleged that on the evening of the 12th inst., as he was endeavoring to enter a Second-avenue Railroad car, the prisoner pushed him violently against a youthful accomplice, at the same instant stealing his pocket-book, containing $117, with which he ran away. The thief was pursued rapidly by persons who had witnessed the operation, and was very soon captured. He pleaded guilty yesterday, and despite the tearful prayers of his wife, who was in the court-room, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

The Court afterward adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the claim of E. H. Moheney, &c.: report confirmed. No costs.

Mills, executor, &c., *vs.* Rosengarden; defendant may serve his proposed amended answer, in five days, on payment of costs of the action to date, and $5 costs of this motion. If the terms are not complied with the motion is denied with $5 costs, &c.

By Judge Barnard.

Van Winkle *vs.* Sophia Feist; the default is set aside, and defendant can come in and defend, but not to set up usury or the statute of limitations.

John Mease et al. *vs.* Thomas Goivan, Jr., et al.; motion denied.

McDermot et al. *vs.* McDermot et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 27.

By Judge Jones.

Geo. W. Holt *vs.* Jas. M. Bird; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Henry Hienes *vs.* Jno. Green; motion granted.

Hercules O'Connor *vs.* S. H. Benoist; motion granted.

Jas. A. Bartlett *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff; motion denied without costs.

H. M. Stewart *vs.* S. H. Ball; motion denied with $10 costs.

E. F. Bishop *vs.* N. C. Bishop; motion granted on terms.

Joseph Tyler *vs.* The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

L. C. Austin et al. *vs.* L. L. Morgan et al.; judgment settled.

Arthur G. Mender *vs.* Adolph Pearl; motion granted.

Daniel Kenny *vs.* Geo. Hoffman; motion granted.

Chas. H. Smith *vs.* Timothy J. Coe; motion granted.

Israel Stoneman *vs.* A. C. Cohen; complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of this motion.

J. N. Collins *vs.* Fred. W. Coggill; motion granted with $10 costs.

James Fisk *vs.* Jno. F. Tracy; motion granted.

H. F. Benedict *vs.* D. Benedict; motion granted.

Augustus Lieberg *vs.* John W. Miller; motion granted.

Roderiques *vs.* Lorenzo; the surety, Richard Bliss, is disapproved; (papers with the Court.)

Michon *vs.* Grox; on the 25th of February, a proceeding in this matter was dismissed. I am apprehensive it was this same proceeding, and that in the copy papers served, the date of the day for which the motion was noticed was erroneously inserted as the 25th. Under the circumstances, unless satisfactory explanation can be given, the matter must be renoticed. (Papers with the Court.)

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday there were thirty cases awaiting adjudication, and, none of them being of any great importance, or presenting any doubtful questions of fact or law, they were all disposed of before the hour usage has established for the adjournment of the Court.

THE BATTLE OF THE WIVES.

Ann Fitzsimmons, with her apparel flowing in untrammeled lines about her person, and her hair in most picturesque disorder, came to the witness-stand to prefer a charge of assault and battery against George Butler. Before even the nimbleness of Mr. Johnston, the clerk of the Court, could administer the customary oath, she began to pour out the story of her wrongs into the open ears of justice: "Its on the broad of me back he knocked me on the flure of me own room, an me a layin there helpless as a baby, its to his wife he says, 'Mary,' says he, 'nows your chance.'" The counsel for the prisoner insinuating by means of questions that she had pounded at Butler's door and had been fighting with Mrs. Butler, the indignant response came: "Its no man's or woman's doors did ever I pound, or hide or hair of man or woman did ever I strike since I knew me own name." Notwithstanding this assertion, however, counsel unchivalrously introduced witnesses who testified that a battle had long been raging between Mrs. Fitzsimmons and Mrs. Butler, when Butler made his appearance, and that all the latter did was to wrench from Mrs. Fitzsimmons a heavy stick with which she was about to strike his wife, whereupon Butler was acquitted.

AN UNRELIABLE DOCTOR.

Rudolph Werboldt was called to answer a charge of cruelty to animals in turning his sick horse into the street. When the officer found the horse he was lying on the ice uncovered, and Werboldt being asked why he had turned him out, replied that the horse doctor had told him the horse wouldn't live more than fifteen minutes, and he was afraid he could not get the beast out of the stable after he was dead. The officer, however, made Werboldt cover the horse, and after a few minutes assisted the animal to his feet, when the perverse beast cast a shadow upon the reputation of his physician by not only not dying within the prescribed fifteen minutes, but by refusing to die at all. Counsel for the prisoner skirmished with small force around the case, insisting that the doctor's opinion was his client's protection, but the Court, saying the case was an aggravated one, found the prisoner guilty and fined him $20.

A QUESTION OF OFFICIAL POLITENESS.

Abner S. Brady, treasurer of a United States bonded warehouse, and ornamented with such magnificent Dundrerian whiskers that they called forth the ire of the counsel for the prisoner, who continually referred to him as "the man with the whiskers," preferred a charge of assault and battery against George Logan. It appeared that Logan is a truckman in the employ of John McDonald, and on Friday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, in company with several other truckmen, went to the warehouse with loads and found it closed. McDonald, chafing at the delay of his trucks, went to the warehouse, where, at a little before 1 o'clock, Brady appeared, and a conversation ensued between them in relation to the warehouse being closed, more remarkable for force than elegance. Brady claimed that the printed rules allowed him to close the place from 12 to 1 o'clock, which Mr. McDonald denied, and without coming to any satisfactory solution of the vexed question McDonald went away, whereupon Logan took up the cause of his chief and brought matters to a conclusion by giving Brady a blow in the face as he sat at his desk. Counsel for the prisoner claiming that Brady had been insolent in his manner toward McDonald and his men, demanded an acquittal apparently on the ground that public officials are required to be polite and agreeable to their masters, the people. Justice Kelly, declining however to enter on the consideration of the point, found that Logan had committed the assault, and fined him $20.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER,

and very black feather, types of the pure African not often seen in this ungenerous latitude, appeared as prosecutor and prisoner. John Taylor, encased in a huge pair of boots that admirably impeded his propelling powers, waddled to the witness stand to tell how William Brown had come "sneakin' abowd dar on skuner whar I is and done stole my totner par of boots dat I'd left in de foukistle"—giving to the word "forcastle" a peculiar twist that made it particularly unintelligible. Brown being asked where the boots were, said the mate "done got 'em," and then explaining "the mate of de brig whar I is steward," whereupon, singularly enough, he was told to go and get them and give them back to Taylor, and the two Africans went away, both seemingly rather bewildered by the course of justice.

REVISITING FAMILIAR SCENES.

John Farrell, whose outward man gave evidence that he would probably have been of some use in the world had he labored at something else than a rum-bottle, was arraigned upon a charge of beating Eliza-beth Davison. The testimony adduced proved the assault clearly enough, and the memory of the Justice, which is so often detrimental to the prisoner at the bar, recalling the fact that Farrell had been before required to do the State some service on Blackwell's Island, he was sent back for a further residence of six months.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 27.

Before Judge Troy, and Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

THE KENNEDY CASE.

The jury in the case of The People *vs.* R. M. Kennedy, came into court this morning, and stated that they were unable to agree. Ten were for acquittal and two for conviction. The prisoner was arraigned on a charge of having administered an overdose of morphine—two grains, (not two *ounces*, as was inadvertently stated yesterday,) to a Mrs. Webster, residing in Sixteenth-street, Gowanus. Judge Troy said he regretted that the jury had not agreed, and ordered their discharge.

LARCENY.

Charles Conroy was indicted for having stolen some tools and boards, value $23, the property of James H. Gill. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that on the 25th of August last, the prisoner called at Gill's residence in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt, and asked for work, which was refused. Conroy was next seen going to an adjoining church where the prosecuting witness was employed, but then absent. On the following morning when Gill went to work, he found some of his tools and planks missing, and suspecting the prisoner to be the party who had stolen them, had his house searched, and some of the goods were found in it and the adjoining yard. The defence was that Conroy purchased the alleged stolen property from a strange man whom he had never seen before; and several witnesses testified to the same effect. The jury, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

The People vs. *J. O'Neill.*—The prisoner was indicted for having, on the morning of Sunday, the 11th of August last, assaulted his wife. Mrs. O'Neill swore that her husband and she had innumerable disputes on various matters, and neither of them had lived a very peaceable life up to a year since, when there was a mutual separation. On the morning of Sunday, after a few sharp words between them, she complained that he struck her violently on the head, severely injuring her. The assault was denied on the other side, and two sons of the prisoner swore that on the day of the alleged occurrence he was in their company, and could not possibly have struck his wife without their knowledge. The Judge charged that the jury should find their verdict according to the belief to be placed on the evidence of the witnesses on either side. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

The People vs. *James Shaw.*—The prisoner was arraigned on a charge of having on the 4th of May last stolen a rowboat, value $50, the property of Michael Powers. The only witness examined was Powers, who swore that some time during the past year his boat had been lying at the Atlantic Dock. This was not her regular mooring place, but as she had been stolen before frequently he removed her to the dock for safety. About the time mentioned in the indictment he saw defendant take away his boat, and though desired to bring it back, he refused to do so, and even threatened that he (prisoner) would throw witness out of the boat if he caught him in. Some few days afterward he found the boat moored as usual at the dock; but was so annoyed at her being repeatedly taken away that he sold her at a great sacrifice—only $24. Mr. Bernard Hughes, for the prisoner, asked for a dismissal; and Judge Troy charged that the prosecuting witness made out no case. To constitute the offence of larceny, it should have been proved that the boat was feloniously stolen or carried away with a view to deprive the owner permanently of the property. In accordance with the Judge's directions, the jury found the prisoner not guilty. He was discharged.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Motions and Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer—no civil calendar.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3136—Finlay, Jr., vs. Bininger et al.	3758—Fullerton vs. Monell et al.
4016—Hutchinson et al. vs. Levy.	3778—Anthony et al. vs N. Y. and West India Mail Steam-packet Co.
4093—Fischer et al. vs. The Place Sugar Refinery Co.	3801—Parrish vs. Dengal.
4097—Bufford et al. vs. Goddard.	3805—Caverly et al. vs. Manhattan Barrel Co.
1706—Haynes vs. Sause.	2818—Olivett et al. vs. Cunningham.
2310—Allen vs. Hull.	3842—Cort vs. Clark et al.
2381—Holmes vs. Donnelly.	3869—Housmann vs. Van Praag et al.
2505—Wilson et al. vs. Jerome.	3880—Schmidt et al. vs. Goeltz.
2562—Calton et al. vs. Lane	3883—Devoe et al. vs. Birch et al.
2653—Cooks vs. Munger et al	3942—Chace vs. Cushing.
2777—Gardner vs. Deutsch et al.	3994—Towshead vs. Tietgen.
3009—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.	3995—Roach vs. Poznanski.
3044—Wood et al. vs. Baker	4002—Miller et al. vs. Braun et al.
3176—Ollivett et al. vs. Reed.	4003—Hopkins vs. Mocklier.
3230—Milnor vs. Knox.	4022—Randolph vs. Place et al.
3238—Bliss et al. vs. Levy.	4045—Vincent vs. N. Y. and Galena Lead Mining Co.
3247—Kerr vs. Churchill.	4066—Bayley vs. Phelps.
3272—Mussey vs. Coleman et al.	4075—Gt. West. Ins. Co. vs. McCool et al.
3385—Gonser et al. vs. All.	4077—Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.
3542—Lee vs. Gregory et al.	4078—Stoch vs. Sterne.
3687—Scribner vs. Elmer.	4091—Cressy vs. Adams.
3691—Sherman vs. Havens et al.	4098—The Ninth Nat. Bk. of N. Y. vs. Levy et al.
3711—Wolf et al. vs. Lafarcade.	
3737—Mills, Jr., ex'r vs. Rosengarden.	
3750—Day vs. Mackay et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
248—Ford vs. Northrup.	257—Waterhouse vs. Reade et al.
256—Bell et al. vs. Reade et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Cases.

Calendar unchanged.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar unchanged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb 27, 1868.

$4,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	111	500	West. U. Tel.	35½
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110⅝	110	do	35
5,000	do	110⅝	300	do b30	35¼
150,000	do	110¾	1500	do	35¼
17,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	108⅜	200	do 2d call	35½
14,500	do	108⅜	50	Del. & Hud. Ca. s30	147
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	108	100	Mariposa Min. Co.	7
10,000	do	107⅞	100	Pacific Mail	111⅞
35,000	do	107⅜	100	do s30	111⅞
500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	106⅜	200	do	111¾
2,000	do	106⅜	10	do	111⅞
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20, R., '67 New Iss	107	100	do 2d call	111⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New issue	107⅜	100	Atlantic Mail	98⅞
18,000	do	107¼	180	Mer. Union Ex	35
2,200	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series small	106¼	100	do b10	35
13,000	do 3d Ser	106⅜	10	do	34⅞
22,500	do	106¼	600	N. Y. Cen	127
1,000	Tenn. 6s. new	61¾	800	do	127⅛
10,000	do b15	61½	300	do 2d call	126⅞
20,000	do	61½	100	Erie R	68¼
1,000	Virginia 6s. x-c	42¾	400	do	68⅜
5,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	56	700	do	68¼
25,000	do	57	600	do	68⅜
1,000	N. C. S. 6s. new	56	100	do b30	68⅜
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	69½	300	do	68¼
3,000	Ga. St. 7s	81½	200	do 2d call	68¼
11,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	92¾	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	93½
2,000	Erie 4th M	94½	400	do	93
10,000	T. & W. 1st. Ex	91	200	Erie R. Pf	76½
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	102	200	Hud. Riv. R	140
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101	200	Reading R	92¾
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. B. 6s	96½	100	Mich. Cen. R	112½
2,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94½	100	M. S. & N. I. s10	90½
3,000	do	94¾	700	do	90⅜
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	89	100	do 2d call	90⅜
3,000	do	88½	200	do	91
2,000	do	88	155	Ill. Cen. R	138
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	100¼	1300	Clev. & Tol. b60	106½
20	Park Bank	148	600	do	106⅛
40	Fourth National	104	200	do b30	106⅜
50	Merchants' Ex. Bk	110	200	do	106⅜
14	Met. Bank	117½	100	Clev. P. & Ash	105
200	Canton Co	61⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. s10	96¾
200	do	61½	200	do	96⅜
200	do b10	61¾	200	do s30	96⅜
200	do b30	61¾	100	do b30	96⅞
100	Bank S. of N. Y.	112⅞	100	M. & St. P. R	50⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pr	34	100	do 2d call	50¾
10	Penn. Coal Co	180	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65½
300	Central Coal Co	45	100	do	65
300	Adams Ex	73¼	100	Del. L. & W.	114
100	do	72⅞	500	Tol. W. & W.	46
400	do	74	100	New-Jersey Cen. R	117⅛
			60	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅝
			650	do	99
			100	do b10	99⅝
			45	do	99¾
			1000	O. & Miss. R	30
			100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	70

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111	100	N. Y. Cen	128
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110⅝	200	do	127⅞
5,000	do	110⅜	1200	Erie R	68¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	107	200	do	68⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. 65 New	106⅜	100	Erie Pref	77
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 New Issue	107½	500	Hud. R. R	141
3,500	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104½	100	do	141⅛
115,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d series	106¼	200	do	141¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new b30	61¾	200	do	141⅛
15,000	do	61⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅛
10	Hanover Bank	112¼	100	Clev. & Pitts	94
400	West. U. Tel	35⅜	300	do	94⅛
600	do	35½	100	Dubuque & S. C.	58
200	do	35⅜	100	Mil. & St. P.	50½
100	Pac. Mail	113	100	do	50⅜
100	do	113⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	60⅛
800	do	113⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72⅜
100	Mar. Pref	10½	100	do	72⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	98½	125	Clev. & Toledo	106¾
100	Adams Ex	74½	200	do	107
100	do	74¾	1200	P., F. W. & Ch.	99⅞
100	do	74⅞	300	do b10	100
200	do	74¾	100	do s10	99⅞
00	do	74⅝	100	do	100
240	Am. Ex. Co	70	10	Alt. & T. H. Pf	74
100	U. S. Ex	73	200	Ohio & M. R.	30⅜
200	Mer. U. Ex	35	500	do	30½
100	do	34⅞	100	do b15	30½
200	do	34¾	200	do b15	30⅝
300	do s30	34¾	500	H. & St. J. R.	73
			175	H. & St. J. Pf.	80
			50	do	80½
			100	do	81
			60	New-Jersey R.	117

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex	35	800	Erie R	67⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	40¾	600	do	67¾
20	American Ex	69¾	500	do b3	67⅞
50	Adams' Ex	73¼	800	do c	67¾
100	Pacific Mail	111⅜	200	Reading R	93
100	do	111⅝	200	do	92⅞
100	do c	111⅝	400	M. S. & N. I. R	90½
600	do	111⅝	100	do	90⅜
100	At. Mail	98⅝	300	Bos., Hartford & E.	14⅝
200	N. Y. C. R	126½	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	96¼
1500	do	126⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
200	do c	126⅜	200	Cl. & Tol	107

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Wells-Fargo Ex	40⅛	500	P., F. W. & C.	99⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	7	300	Bos. Hart. & Erie	15¼
100	Canton Co b10	61¾	200	do	15½
100	do	61⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	91
100	do	61¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅝
500	Pacific Mail	112½	200	do c	93½
100	do c	112⅛	200	do b5	93⅜
100	do b10	112⅛	200	do c	93⅝
300	Atlantic Mail	98½	200	do	93¾
300	N. Y. Cen	127⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol	107⅛
200	W. U. Tel c	35⅜	200	do	107⅛
800	Erie R	68½	100	Chic., R. I. & P. s30	96⅜
100	Hudson R	140¼	200	do	96⅞
100	do	140⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	60
200	Reading R c	93	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
100	Mil. & St. P.	50½	100	do b10	72¾
100	do b10	50⅝	100	do	72¾
50	do	50⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100	Mariposa Prf	10⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R	141⅛
200	Canton Co	62¼	300	do	141
100	do	62½	400	Reading R	93
100	do b10	62¾	200	M. So. & N. I. R	90⅞
500	Pacific Mail	112½	100	Mil. & St. P.	66
100	do	112⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅜
100	do b10	112⅜	200	Clev. & Tol	107⅛
400	do	112⅜	200	do	107⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	98⅝	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅛
400	West. U. Tel	35⅜	200	do	96⅜
500	N. Y. Cen	127⅝	500	Chi. & N. W.	60
2400	Erie R	68⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅛

THURSDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

There is more steadiness in the sales of Gold to-day than yesterday or the day before. There was less pressure to sell on the part of the heavy holders, who bought on the Impeachment news, while it is probable that some few *short* accounts were closed up. Another circumstance contributed to steady the market—the Gold for Cash delivery was less superabundant, and balances were carried over at 4@6 ⅌ cent. interest. The sales of the morning opened at 140⅞@141 ⅌ cent., and subsequently advanced to 141¼@141⅜ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges, without showing much activity, were a fraction firmer on the basis of 109⅞@109⅞ ⅌ cent. for standard 60-day Bills on London. The weakness in the Liverpool Cotton market, after the great buoyancy of last week, has a partial effect on Exchange.

The advance in Money to the Brokers from 5@6 up to 6@7 ⅌ cent., noticed yesterday, brought out free offers to lend to-day, and the market is quoted in easier supply at the better rates now considered as established for the lender. The Gold Brokers, as noticed above, were not as large borrowers as yesterday.

The Public Funds are adapting themselves to the partial advance in Money, and the sales and bidding to-day were generally weak, until the 2 o'clock P. M. Government Board in the Stock Exchange, when there was a better demand at the morning prices. The old 5-20s of 1862 are the weakest, on account of the fall in Gold, which renders them a less profitable remittance to Europe. In State Bonds the changes from last night are not important. The demand for new Tennessees, and also for North Carolinas, was better. The Railway Mortgages are generally held with much firmness, and the offerings at the Board are in small parcels. In the Miscellaneous Shares the feeling improved, and Canton Company, Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were higher, and the Express Stocks steady. The policy of the Pacific Mail Company in omitting their February Quarterly Dividend begins to be appreciated, and the fact that it was advised, after being carefully considered with reference to the continued strong financial position of the concern, by the President, Mr. McLean, after his return from China, impresses the old holders of the Stock most favorably, while it weakens the use made on the Stock Exchange of Mr. Webb's Opposition steamers.

For the Railway market there was improvement of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. in New York Central and Erie, and these two Stocks led the general list and caused about the same advance in the other New York and Western Roads, as compared with the last sales of Wednesday afternoon. The recent decline in Fort Wayne to a fraction below par has brought forward new buyers of the Stock, and orders are also appearing, from a similar cause, to buy Cleveland & Toledo. The reported resignation of Mr. A. Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, of his charge of the Toledo and Ashtabula Consolidated line, is found to be wholly unauthorized, and there is not the remotest probability that he will ever surrender the Lake Shore from fear of broad-guage competition.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜	Missouri	106	105⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅜	Northwest	59⅜	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref	72⅛	72½
N. Y. Central	126	127⅛	Rock Island	96⅜	96⅝
Erie	67⅞	67⅞	Fort Wayne	99⅜	99⅞
Hudson	141	141	W. U. Telegraph	34¾	35¼
Reading	92½	92⅞	M'chants' Union	35	34¾
Mich. Southern	90½	90¾	St. Paul Pref	65½	66
Ohio and Miss	30¼	30¼	St. Paul Com	50½	50¼
Pittsburgh	93¼	93¾	Pacific Mail	111⅞	112⅛
Toledo	106⅛	....	American Gold	140⅞	141¼
Tenn 6s. new	61⅛	61⅝	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1868	139	5-20 reg., 1867	107
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅜
6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	111	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108
500 & 1,000. 1881	111	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1871	119½
5-20 reg., 1862	107	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	123
5-20 500 & 1,000. 1862	110⅜	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜	7 3-10 2d series	106⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	106⅜	7 3-10 3d series	106⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7 ⅌ c., 1870	102½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108½	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. L.	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex-c	65
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101	Tennessee new bds	61½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	97	Virginia 6s., ex-c	47½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Virginia 6s., n. b.	42¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	56
Illinois reg., 1860	99¼	North Car. 6s. n. b.	55⅜
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99¼	Missouri 6s	105⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	87½
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99	Missouri Pac. R. iss	105⅛
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99	California 7s	130½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of the Repub	107
Merchants	117½	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	121	Hanover	110
America	136	Metropolitan	130½
Phenix	104½	Market	112
Tradesmen's	130	Nassau	105
Fulton	158	Shoe and Leather	111
National	111	St. Nicholas	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Impt'rs. & Traders'	120½
Seventh Ward	111	Park	148
State of New-York	110	Central National	105½
Commerce	119⅞	Fourth National	104
Mechanics B'k Ass	116	Ninth National	104
Ocean	102	Oriental	130
American Exchange	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	124	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	124	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	88
Erie 1st M. Ex	104⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75⅝
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	101	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	98
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	94½	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st Mg., 1869-72	102¼	Morris & Essex 1st M	98½
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	108	Morris & Essex 2d M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M	112⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	101
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	99
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	107½	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	115	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	85	Peninsula R. R. bonds	86
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	90
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	101	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Han. & St. J. con	86	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	81
Lack. & West'n. bds	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99		

We learn from Nashville that a new and very strong and comprehensive Revenue measure is now pending in the Tennessee Legislature, with the prospect of its early passage, for the further security of the State Debt, and the prompt provision of its half yearly interest due in New-York every July and January. The new bill, it is estimated, will raise $750,000 additional revenue, independent of the obligations of the Railways to provide their own respective quotas of interest, and the present direct taxes of the State. The whole of these revenues and their administration, it is hoped, will be placed in charge of a separate Fiscal Bureau or Agency at Nashville.

The recent advance in Canton Land Company from 46 to 60 ⅌ cent. has been longer sustained than any previous movement in the Stock for several years past. Yesterday and to-day the sales were advanced from 60 to 61½ to 61¾ ⅌ cent. on information from Baltimore to the effect that the Northern Central Railway Company have made large purchases on the Canton estate for Station property. We believe, however, that the general growth and prosperity of the City of Baltimore, of which the Canton estate is a suburb, since the close of the war, has more to do with the recent New-York purchases of the Stock than anything else.

Geo. H. Morse, with Messrs. Wm. Heath & Co., was this day elected a member of the Open Board of Brokers.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the prospects of the Coal trade:

The anthracite coal trade has commenced the current year with much spirit. The season has been and is one of unusual severity, and the demand for fuel for domestic use has not been so general and so large in the month of February for several years before.

The supply of coal at all the principal centres has been reduced so low as to promise an unusually large Spring demand for manufacturing and steam purposes. The tonnage by the principal railroads last week was 124,246 tons, and for the year 1,130,122 tons, against 803,293 tons to the same time last year, being an increase of 326,829 tons.

The cargo price of Schuylkill coal at the Richmond wharves, in this city, for shipments east of New-Brunswick, and south of Cape Henry, is $4 25@$4 50 for red ash, prepared; $3 25 for lump; $3 25@$3 50 for steamboat and broken; $3 75@$4 for egg; $4 84@$10 for stove, and $2 25@$2 75 for chestnut.

There is no cargo quotation for Lehigh coal in this market, but at Port Johnson, N. J., lump is quoted by the cargo at $5 25, steamboat and broken, and egg the same; stove at $5 59, and chestnut $4 25. The prices at New-York are quoted at an advance of about 50 cents per ton on those of Port Johnson.

The low rate of wages at the mines promises a very largely increased production of coal this year, and it is presumed at a corresponding reduction of prices to consumers. The lower the price the greater the consumption, other things being equal, and the more coal marketed the better the business of the carrying companies.

The Reading Railroad Company has announced its rates of toll on the lateral roads at about the same figures as last year. The privileges of reconsignment, heretofore allowed to middle-men, are somewhat narrowed.

The Third Rail Project.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg through you to address myself as follows:

To the Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company:

I noticed by the newspapers that you contemplate putting a broad gauge track down between Toledo and Chicago for the purpose of facilitating the through business between Chicago and New-York.

I have at hand the means of knowing the amount of through business that our road has heretofore done in connexion with the Erie Railway that could be transported in through cars, and find that the whole income from it has never exceeded the sum of $200,000 in any one year, which would not yield a profit to exceed $70,000.

Now, what inducement is there to expend $2,500,000 to carry through a broad gauge to Chicago, when it is acknowledged by all practical engineers that it is more expensive to conduct traffic on a broad gauge by twelve per cent. at least than on the narrow gauge, while the second lines of rails, double sets of switches and frogs are all an incumbrance to the working of the narrow gauge road.

My figures and judgment prove to my mind conclusively that if you make this expenditure as contemplated it will prove to be an entire loss; therefore I most earnestly protest against it.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The above is from one of the oldest and most practical railroad men in the West. He speaks knowingly when he places the cost of the project at *two and a half millions*, in place of the single half million estimated by the *Tribune* a few days since.—Times.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, No. 338, 21.10x100.2 .... $43,000
Chatham-st., No. 183 29,900
Corlears and Munroe sts., n. e. cor., 60.6x125.3x5.2x109.8 25,500
Orchard-st., e. s., 100.6 n. of Rivington-st., 25x85.5 24,200
Pearl-st., No. 36, one-third share. / Remsen property on Little Dock-st. and wharf, one-third share .... nom.
Pike-st., e. s., between Henry and Madison sts., Lot No. 268. / Lot No. 266, adjoining above 5,000
Rose-st., n. s., 22 10½x89.2½x25.5½x92.5 25,000
3d-st., No. 184 12,500
6th-st., n. s., 268 ft. from Avenue B, 25x98.10 15,000
7th-st., s. s., 148.1½ ft. from Av. B, 27.10½x90.10½ 16,250
12th-st., (east) 324 ft. e. of Av. A, 22x103.3 6,900
12th-st., (east) n. s., 346.0½ e. of Av. A, 24x103.3 6,900
30th-st., n. s., 238.1½ e. of 2d-av., 19.5½x98.9 15,000
31st-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d-av., 29x98.9 7,000
34th-st., s. s. 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 2 lots 197.6x24.6x98.9x10x98.9x34.6 16,000
37th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 2 lots, 50x98.9 3,500
50th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5 6,000
58th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 20,000
118th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 10.11x20 20
127th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 7th-av., 36 lots 5,000
Av. A, e. s., lots Nos. 151 and 152, Randall's estate 2,000
2d-av., and 98th-st., s. w. cor., 8 lots, 100x206.2 30,000
7th-av. and 51st-st., n. e. cor., 3 lots, 75x100 20,000
Lot No. 1,507, Hoffman's estate, 25x100 11,000
Land between 34th and 35th sts., 11th-av. and Hudson River .... nom.

Leases Recorded.

Bank-st., cor. of Washington-st., 5 years, per year $420
Houston-st. and Broadway, n. w. cor., rear basement, 4½ years, per year 800
Grand-st., No. 423, store, &c., 3 years, per year 1,000
West Broadway, No. 124, 2d floor, 3 years, per year 480
West 20th-st., No. 205, 5 years, per year 180
Avenue A, No. 288, store, 5 years, per year 600
4th-av., No. 440, store and stable, 4 years, per year 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Box-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x200 .... $600
Boerum-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x75 4,400
Caril-st., e. s., 87 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 60x38x67.9x38 3,200
Elliott-place, w. s., 13 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 70x19.4x73.11x19 10,200
Hart-st., s. s., 215.4½ ft. w. of Broadway, 2 lots, 40x100 950
Hanover-place, e. s., 61 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 60x14x9x6x69x20 5,500
Hart-st., s. s., 255.4½ ft. w. of Broadway, 4 lots, 80x100 1,800
Java-st., s. s., 505 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100 5,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x200 5,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 15x100 h. and l. 3,000
Nevins and Schermerhorn sts., s. e. corner, 25x100 2,500
Olive and Powers sts., s. e. corner, 82.7x19x72.5x31 1,075
Pacific-st., s. s., 118.2 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 35x107½ 500
Tillary-st., n. s., 131 ft. e. of Fulton-st., h. & l., 25.2x77.4x27.2x73.8 9,000
Warren-st., s. s., 228.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x80.11 8,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Howard-av., 114.11x20.4 .... nom.
3d-st., n. s., 110.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90 20,000
North 13th-st., n. e. s., 175 feet s. of 2d-st., 50x100 200
18th-st., s. s., 391, 8 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x100 2,600
Clermont-av., e. s., 531.6 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100 12,000
Classon-av., w. s., 101 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 14.7x100 6,000
Classon-av., w. s., lots, 29, 20, and parts of 21 and 22, 41.2½x203.2x38.6x204 2,000
Cypress-av., 172.3 ft. from Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road, 321x181. / Cypress-av., 158.8 ft. from Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road, one acre 2,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 77 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 308.3x221.3½x452.11x170.8x129.10 6,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 375 ft. e. Nostrand-av., 21x100 .... nom.
Lafayette-av., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100 4,500
Willoughby and Nostrand avs., s. w. cor., 16.8x90 4,500

Leases Recorded.

Myrtle-av., No. 675, part of store $71
Myrtle-av., No. 266, saloon, 3 years, per year 480

Bushwick.

Forrest-st., lot 80 .... $450

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Barrow-st., lot 1, block 33, 25x100 .... $4,500
Mercer-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Varick-st., 25x65 10,250

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., w. s., lot 8, Foster & Clinton map, 25x100 .... $2,800
West St. Paul's-av., n. w. s., 75 ft. s. e. of 4th-st., 25x100 700
Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, block 1, map of Chelsea, each 25x100 2,400

Bergen.

Emory-st., n. s., lot 5, block C, 25x157 .... $800
Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, s. e. s., bet. Rolling-mill and Bull's Head Hotel 4,500

Greenville.

Pamrepaugh-av., w. s., 283 ft. n. w. of Bergen-road, 50x115¼ $400

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, which possess special claims to be considered among the most perfect and assured Corporate Securities ever issued in this country, are still offered at their *par value*, and accrued interest from Jan. 1. The property on which they are based is highly favored, valuable and productive, and the obligation of the Company to pay both principal and interest in gold coin, is very strict. Large amounts are already taken for home and foreign account, and a further advance in price may be expected. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the Company, No. 5 Nassau-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,132	Malt, bushels	1,215
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	704	Pork, bbls	325
Cornmeal, bags	2,286	Cut Meats, pkgs	557
Wheat, bushels	915	Lard, pkgs	252
Corn, bushels	45,572	Beef, tcs. and bbls	170
Rye, bushels	825	Whisky, bbls	20
Oats, bushels	2,710	Petroleum, bbls	1,230

ASHES—Have been in fair request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 75@$11 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Sales 450 boxes Adamantine at 20c.@21c., chiefly at 20c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The feature of the day's business was the highly successful auction sale of Rio, held by Messrs. L. M. Hoffmann's Son & Co., which was well attended by the trade, and which resulted in establishing an advance on lately current prices. The aggregate sales were 5,500 bags, and the range of prices from 19c.@24½c., currency, ⅌ lb., on a credit of 60 days. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15¾c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12¼c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active to-day without any very marked change in prices, though some sales were reported at prices a fraction off our quotations. The aggregate sales since our last have been 2,279 bales, including 544 bales to shippers, 760 bales to spinners, 675 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	19	19¼	19¼@19½
Good Ordinary	20	20¼	20½@20¾
Low Middling	21½	21¾	22 @22¼
Middling	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Middling	24	24¼	24½@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,742
Receipts last week	23,805
Receipts preceding week	22,436
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	179,875
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	404,887
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	91,249
Exports since Sept. 1	230,800
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	47,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,491,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,283,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	907,000
Exports same time 1866–7	651,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	355,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	620,000

EGGS—Have been in light supply and good request, including Jersey extra brands, 41c.@42c.; State and Pennsylvania, 40c.@41c.; ordinary Western, 38c.@40c.; Western by express, 40c.@41c.; Southern, 40c.@41c.; Limed, loss off, 25c.@28c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are unchanged. Cranberries are dull. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $6@$6 50; Apples, Greenings, $5; Apples, Baldwins, $5@$5 25; Apples, Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$9 50 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are quiet, the only demand being for home consumption. Unpeeled peaches are in fair demand, but our quotations cannot be obtained except for bright lots. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@9c.; New Apples, Southern, 6c.@8c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9c.@10½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8c.@8½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@9½c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 30c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand to-day, at a further reduction of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 35; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 75@$10 10: common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 05@$11 and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 35
Extra State	9 75@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@15 00

Southern Flour has been more active, but depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls. at $9 50@$11 20 for common to fair, and $11 25@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy. Sales were reported of 750 sacks at $12 50@$13 75 for extras, ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 50@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 380 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in good request at $5 25@$5 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day, and prices have been unsettled, generally favoring purchasers. Sales have been confined to 87,000 bushels, including Golden Drop Spring at $2 58, delivered, and Amber Pennsylvania, part at $2 65@$2 67½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been plenty and seriously depressed in price to-day. The demand has been quite moderate for both home use and export. Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25 for New Mixed Western; $1 25@$1 26 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 27@$1 28, chiefly $1 28, for do. do. delivered; $1 22@$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 26 for New Yellow Western; $1 24@$1 25 for New White do.; $1 16@$1 22 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in less request at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 2,700 bushels Jersey and Southern at $1 83@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 9,000 bushels at $2 12½@$2 18, chiefly at $2 15, ⅌ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley. Oats have been heavy and lower, on a limited business. Sales have been reported of 27,500 bushels Western at 83½c.@83c., in store, and 85c. afloat; Pennsylvania and Southern at 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. Beans are in limited supply, and have further advanced. Peas are slow of sale. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 25@$5 50; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 10@$5 25; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 50@$5 60; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull but steady, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at unaltered figures.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at uniform rates, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@73½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 31@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair request at firm and rising prices, including Crude Whale at 65c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 40, holders in some instances asking as much as $1 45 for choice lots; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 23; Olive, $2 05@$2 10 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in pretty moderate request within a range of from 11½c.@12½c., generally at 12c., for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES—Potatoes are in good demand and prices are firm, no decline being looked for until the opening of navigation. We quote: Peach Blows, $4 25@$4 50; Prince Alberts, $4 25@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Mercers, $4 75@$5; Chili Reds, $3 75@$4; Onions, Red, $8@$8 50; Onions, White, $9; Turnips, Russia, $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, ⅌ 100, $8@$12; Squashes, Marrow, ⅌ bbl., $5 50@$6.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in good demand, with a short supply, and prices are firm. Game is scarce and wanted. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 25c.@27c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 20c.@22c.; Geese, 15c.@18c.; Ducks, 24c.@28c. ⅌ lb. Quail, $3@$3 25 ⅌ dozen. Prairie Hens, $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened much more firmly, on a fairly active call from speculative as well as regular trade buyers, but closed dull, easier and somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $24 75@$25, closing at $24 75 cash for New Western Mess; $23 50@$23 62, closing at $23 50, cash, for Old Mess; $22 37@$22 75, chiefly $22 50, for Western Prime Mess; $23 for City do.; $19@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $23@$23 25 for Thin Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, including March and April delivery, seller's option, at $25@$25 12½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quoted firmer, on a more active business, 15c.@16c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, and 10¾c.@11c., chiefly at 11c., for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 585 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon continues scarce and in request at buoyant prices; sales 450 boxes, part to arrive, at 12c. for Cumberlands, 13½c. for Short Ribs; 13¼c.@13½c. for Long Clear, and 14¼c.@14½c. for Short Clear ⅌ lb. Lard has been in less urgent request at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,480 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@16½c., for very inferior to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 17c. for a small lot of very choice, ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 11½c. for City, and 10¾c.@11½c. for Country, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in good demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef has been less active, including Prime Mess at $32@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 180 tcs. Beef Hams are in demand at from $32@$36 for poor to very choice; sales 360 bbls. Butter has been less plenty, and has been in lively request at 42c.@55c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice and fancy selections of State, and 30c.@48c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Desirable lots of Cheese are less abundant, and are in demand at 9c.@16¼, as extremes, ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report to the Weekly Times, notice thus:

The Butter market has shown considerable activity during the past week, and the daily receipts of the better grades have been easily disposed of at advanced rates. The scarcity of prime lots and high prices has improved the demand for common and medium grades, and a good business has been done in those qualities which latterly have been neglected. Canada arrives slowly, and choice lots are wanted. Receipts for the week ending this day are 6,986 packages, which is not equal to the demand. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	48 @53
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	48 @50
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	46 @49
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	45 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	50 @60
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	48 @50
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	45 @48
Canada	30 @37
Canada Extra	38 @40

The demand for Cheese for export shows signs of improvement, but as yet the transactions are small, and confined chiefly to the choice and fancy lots, and as the stock of what is so considered by shippers is light, holders are obtaining better prices. Inferior and medium grades are dull and not pressed for sale. The receipts for the week are 5,736 packages. We quote:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	15⅜@16¼
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @15¼
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	11½@12½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	14 @15⅛
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb.	10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	9 @10

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13¾c., and 681 boxes Havana at from 12¼c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 14½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 104,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; 71,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@16c., the latter for very choice in tierces; 94,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton, by steamer, part at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 500 tierces Lard and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s. ⅌ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 9d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 3,000 quarters grains, reported at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Market dull but generally steady.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE. Characters by Miss Minnie Hauck, Miss Natali Testa, Miss Antoinette Ronconi, Sig. Testa, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Barilli, Sig. Baccelli, Sig. Giorgio Ronconi.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. Characters by Mme. Anna de la Grange, Miss Isabella McCulloch, Sig. Brignoli, Herr Joseph Herrmans, Sig. Lorini, Mlle. Sangalli.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROMMANY. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from sunrise till 10 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN at 2½ and 7½ every afternoon and evening; a Living Giraffe, Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie, 300,000 Curiosities, Giants, Dwarfs, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
ROUNDHEADS AND CAVALIERS. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THE NEGRO TRIBES OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Lecture by Prof. Du Chaillu.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London newspapers comment regretfully upon the departure of Minister Adams. The *Times* says Mr. Adams' successor could have no more gracious and easier task than the settlement of the citizenship question.

Disraeli has gone to Osborne, where the Queen is now sojourning. A probability of the appointment of J. W. Hunt to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer is said to exist. It is believed that the appointment of Sir Hugh Cairns as Lord Chancellor will defeat all hopes of effecting a reform in the Irish Church. It is expected that Mr. Walpole will retire.

The Warwick and Sligo Assizes opened yesterday, and preparations were being made for the immediate trial of the Fenians. The Government will withdraw the writs against the Dublin processionists. The House of Lords have passed the bill renewing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

The Bow-street magistrates decline to issue a warrant of arrest against Ex-Gov. Eyre, on charge of murder.

The new treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States in regard to the citizenship question, is made terminable at the end of ten years. The obligations are to apply reciprocally to Americans and to Germans, and all previous engagements in regard to extradition are renewed.

Admiral Farragut is the guest of the City of Genoa. The Corporation have tendered him a grand banquet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill permitting the Western Pacific Railroad Company to occupy, for a depot, &c., a portion of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, gave rise to a debate, Mr. Sherman opposing the measure, and the California members speaking in favor of it. The discussion was not concluded at the expiration of the morning hour, and the bill went over. The bill providing for the funding of the national debt was next taken up, and Mr. Sherman made a lengthy speech in its favor. A debate followed upon the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury certain moneys realized from the sale of captured and abandoned property. Without disposing of it the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee appointed to prepare articles for the impeachment of the President, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking consent for the Committee to submit a printed report. A resolution reported from the Committee on Commerce was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to appoint a Board of Engineers to examine the wreck of the steamship *Scotland*, now lying at the entrance to New-York harbor, and to report whether it is an obstruction to navigation, and if so to submit estimates of the cost of her removal. After debate a bill was passed authorizing the New-Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky. A communication was received from the Postmaster-General, submitting the report of the Commissioners, and the plans of the proposed new Post-Office for New-York. The plans are approved by the Commissioners, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, and an appropriation of $3,542,930 asked to carry out the project. The Committee of the Whole took up the bill mking appropriations for sundry civil expenses. Debate was revived on the amendment proposing to lay up the six revenue steam cutters on the lake, which was finally agreed to with the understanding that the matter should be decided by a special yea and nay vote in the House. The appropriations for completing public buildings in various localities were increased very much over the amounts recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. The Speaker read to the House a letter from Police Superintendent Kennedy, of New-York, to the Superintendent of Police of Washington, calling his attention to the fact that five cans of nitro glycerine, purchased in this City on a forged order, had mysteriously disappeared, and suggesting that it might be designed for a Guy Fawkes project in Washington. No action was taken on the letter, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana Feb. 23, arrived at New-York yesterday. By the courtesy of [illegible] J. F. Huertas, we are in receipt of our Mexican and West Indian correspondence and files. The Mexican news was unimportant. The movements of Gens. Diaz and Escobedo showed that their relations with the President were no longer as cordial as formerly. The obsequies of Gen. Comonfort were celebrated at the capital on Feb. 10. There had been more fighting at Yucatan, but the rebellion was virtually at an end. The proceedings of Congress were of no moment. Our Havana correspondence gives particulars of wholesale executions which were taking place in that city. The news from Hayti sets forth that Salvave's troops had recently been defeated by the Cacos, and intelligence from all parts of the country indicated the probable and speedy downfall of the present President.

The proceedings in the State Senate yesterday were devoid of interest. In the Assembly Mr. Jacobs, on behalf of the Select Committee of Five appointed to examine into the alleged land frauds, and to ascertain whether any of the State officers are liable to impeachment, made a written report on the subject. The Committee report finding sufficient evidence against Robert C. Dorn, Canal Commissioner, to warrant his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, and conclude by introducing a resolution of impeachment. The report, together with an abstract of the testimony taken, was ordered printed

William Levan, a policeman in Reading, Penn., while assisting to secure a drunken man, was kicked by him in the abdomen, receiving injuries, from the effects of which he died in a short time.

A defalcation of $40,000 to $50,000 has been discovered in the North Providence Bank of Pawtucket. The cashier and one of the directors are understood to be involved.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention, which met an Des Moines on Thursday, declared George H. Pendleton to be Iowa's first choice for the Presidency.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained Gov. Bullock's message vetoing the bill repealing the State Constabulary law.

The case of the Blind Mechanics' Association *vs.* The Mayor, &c., was before the Supreme Court yesterday, on a motion to dissolve an injunction which has been obtained by the plaintiffs to prevent the completion of a sale by the City of the plaintiffs' premises in West Thirty-sixth-street. The decision of the Court was reserved.

At a meeting of the Union League Club last evening, resolutions were adopted expressing entire confidence in the course adopted by the House of Representatives in regard to the impeachment question. It was stated that the new Club House in Madison-square will be inaugurated on the 9th of April.

Last evening the fourth annual reunion of the O. Æ. Society took place in the lecture-room of the Bellevue Medical College. Addresses were delivered by Edward C. Harwood, M. D., President of the Society, and Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, and numerous sentiments were given and responded to by the Faculty of the College and others.

The eighth annual commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College took place at the hall of the Historical Society, last evening—Horace Webster, LL. D., presiding. Forty students graduated, and addresses were made by Rev. D. K. Lee, E. W. Avery, M. D., and Prof. S. R. Kirby, M. D.

At the Brooklyn Court of Sessions the jury, in the case of M. R. M. Kennedy, druggist, failed to agree. He was charged with having caused the death of a Mrs. Webster, Sixteenth-street, Gowanus, by administering to her an overdose of morphine—two grains.

The entire number of tenement-houses in the City is between 18,000 and 20,000. Since the 1st of January, over 1,000 notices have been served by the Superintendent of Buildings, calling for the erection of fire escapes. Of those, 900 have been raised or are in process of erection.

The Mayor, yesterday, sent to the Board of Councilmen a veto of the resolution to pave Seventh-avenue with the "Stafford" pavement, on the ground that the owners of property on the avenue do not desire to have the avenue so paved.

The Arion Vocal Society held their last carnival of the series of four, last evening, at the Germanic Assembly Rooms. The rooms were crowded, and as usual everybody enjoyed themselves tumultuously.

Business in most articles was on a retrenched scale yesterday. Prices of cotton were essentially unaltered; of flour and grain generally lower; provisions unsettled. The Rio coffee sale was a decided success. The freight market was dull, but steady.

The Indictment.

The House Impeachment Committee seems to be widening the basis on which Mr. Johnson is to be arraigned before the High Court of Impeachment. It has been perplexed, we are told, in regard to the charges that shall be preferred, and experiences difficulty in arriving at a conclusion that will preserve party unity, and secure beyond peradventure the object in view.

The vote of the House on Saturday last, directing, with extraordinary party unanimity, that Mr. Johnson "be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors," certainly did not indicate much embarrassment upon this head. The ground of the proceeding was specific. The Committee on Reconstruction reported the removal of Mr. Stanton and the *ad interim* appointment of Lorenzo Thomas as the case on which it rested its recommendation. Beyond this there was nothing. Some of the advocates of impeachment, in the debate which followed, enlarged the area of discussion, and strengthened their position by reiterating other and more general accusations against the President. But the single issue relied upon to sustain the proceeding was that which arose out of Mr. Johnson's confessed violation of the Tenure of Office act, and on this issue alone the House ordered impeachment. For this fact there were obvious reasons. On two previous occasions all the general charges arising out of the President's hostility to the Reconstruction law and his quarrel with Congress were brought under review and were declared insufficient as causes of impeachment. The different result now obtained grew out of a specific infraction of the law, necessitating—as it was held—specific measures in vindication of the law, and justifying a step that had been before considered inexpedient.

The Impeachment Committee, then, would seem to have before it a clear and simple duty. We cannot suppose that the House, after ordering impeachment for a specific cause, appointed a committee to hunt up excuses for impeachment and to arraign the President for all conceivable crimes known to the decalogue. All that the Committee could in reason be expected to do was to prepare articles predicated on the particular offence of which the House had distinctly taken cognizance. We can understand the anxiety of the Committee to make sure work of its task. Having after repeated efforts and grievous tribulation secured the arraignment of Mr. Johnson, the impeachers cannot afford to let him escape, if by any possibility conviction may be secured. And the Republican Party, having made the impeachers' cause its own, has naturally the same desire to avert a break-down, which would necessarily strengthen Mr. Johnson in the estimation of the country. Still, it is scarcely credible that the Reconstruction Committee recommended, or that the House sanctioned, impeachment for a proceeding on which the Committee appointed to draft the articles is afraid to trust the case. To assume this is to assume that the Reconstruction Committee recommended ignorantly or dishonestly, or that the Republican majority acted precipitately and unsafely. Yet on what other hypothesis are the alleged doubts and difficulties of the Impeachment Committee intelligible?

The House is at liberty, of course, to retract its former judgment as to the reasons originally assigned for impeachment. It may now declare to be impeachable acts which on two occasions it considered otherwise, and may thus engraft upon the indictment a series of charges in addition to that connected with Mr. Stanton's removal. Whether it do this or not, we may be quite certain that all the incidents connected with Mr. Johnson's quarrel with Congress entered into the minds of members when they voted on Saturday, and that they will as certainly be taken into account by Senators when judging of the degree of criminality which attaches to Mr. Johnson's act. To this extent, and in this manner, Mr. Johnson's whole course will not unreasonably enter into the case, and will either give color to the plea he has urged in mitigation or aggravate the guilt of his proceeding and destroy all claim to forbearance. What we maintain meanwhile is, that both the Committee's articles, and the action of the House in relation to them, shall be honest. False pretences will be out of place now. If the Stanton-Thomas case is the foundation of impeachment, let the articles be so framed that they shall secure a direct verdict on the points it involves. Other points will come in to strengthen Mr. Johnson's professions, or to show that they are a mere after-thought designed to avert punishment. But any attempt to load the articles of impeachment with general charges will lessen the force which has thus far been attached to the assigned cause of action, and will exhibit it in the light of a partisan pretext, entitled to none but partisan approval.

The Business Barometer.

The decline in the price of gold and the absence of excitement which distinguishes all branches of business are a significant commentary upon the gloomy prophecies in which Democratic friends of the President have indulged. They predicted disaster and panic. Gold was expected to take an upward bound, and confusion was spoken of as the certain fate of all trade and enterprise. Every evil incident to revolution was alleged to be in store for the country if Congress undertook to grapple decisively with the President. The wise men who sent forth these prophecies are probably as disgusted as they are surprised by the turn events have taken. Some of them, we fancy, scarcely believe the evidence of their eyes. For gold, instead of bouncing upward, has slightly declined, and to all appearance is more likely to go down than at any period within the last month. The speculators who looked for a rich harvest as the result of sensational dispatches, find themselves losers by the operation which they have incontinently abandoned. And business people of all classes and both parties pursue their way quietly and cheerfully, without fear or flurry, and with a feeling of wonderment at the noise which demagogues and newspapers are trying to make over an event which at the worst will be a change in the Presidency.

This absence of excitement is less the result of indifference than of an abiding faith in the integrity of the Senate and the ability of the Government to overcome more serious difficulties than any with which it is threatened. In some quarters, perhaps, there is an unwillingness to believe that Mr. Johnson will be convicted and removed. It is thought in these instances that the prosecution will fail, and that Mr. Johnson will be allowed to serve out his term. This seems to be the exceptional opinion, however, and has much less to do with the prevailing calmness and confidence than the reliance which prevails both as to the comparative moderation of the Senate and the absolute ability of the Government to endure all trials. The people have not lost confidence in the sufficiency of the Constitution for all the purposes of government, or in the rectitude of the Senate as a court organized for the performance of a solemn judicial duty. They feel that the fierceness of the partisan conflict will be expended in the House, and that when the case reaches the Senate, it will be proceeded with according to the law and the testimony. Beyond this, the people care little. For Mr. Johnson, personally or politically, they are not solicitors. All they ask is, that the office he fills shall be respected, and that proceedings affecting its occupant shall be conducted impartially, temperately and with the decorum pertaining to a court of justice.

It is because the country desires only justice, and because it believes that the Senate will not be a party to injustice, whatever the political consequences of its verdict, that the capitalists and traders of this City are content to pursue their course, without apprehensions as to the future, so far as it may be affected by impeachment. They want to have the quarrel settled fairly, and without unseemly haste; and if this be done, they will accept the resnlt, leaving other issues to be determined hereafter at the polls.

The Pilotage Through Hell Gate.

For many years exclusive authority has been vested by the State laws in an association of forty-five men to pilot all vessels which navigate Long Island Sound through that rock-studded, current-swept and perilous reach of the East River, known as Hell Gate. The services of these pilots have long been inadequate to the wants of the increasing commerce of the port, and the monopoly which they have enjoyed in their business has imposed, and still imposes, a very heavy burden upon ship-owners and merchants, whose craft trade between New-York and the smaller ports along the Atlantic coast to the eastward. To remove this burden an application is at present pending in the Legislature, and there is no good reason why the relief which is demanded should not be granted.

Let us glance at the facts. The number of vessels usually requiring the services of the Hell-Gate pilots is generally four times as large as can be accommodated promptly. This circumstance constantly occasions a great waste of time, and often results in heavy loss to owners and consignees. The loss is not in the mere cost of pilotage. That in itself is trivial. The damage lies in compelling the vessels while waiting for a pilot to beat about the Sound above the Gate, or to lie at their docks below the Gate until they are fortunate enough to secure the services of one of these monopoly functionaries. Particularly does this damage accrue when the cargo happens to be of a perishable nature, as frequently is the case when destined to market for immediate consumption.

Yet these Hell-Gate pilots exact that all vessels, even those of the smallest tonnage, which generally are compelled to carry freight at the lowest margin beyond expenses, shall continue to wait their insufficient facilities for doing the work which is exclusively in their hands, without regard to the expenses of owners or the losses which tardiness entails. It often happens that to save his cargo a skipper will secure the aid of a towboat, but this is never done without paying, as well, the full amount of the pilotage fee, which the pilots are inexorable in demanding.

To make this oppression complete the magistracy of Queens County have lately countenanced the pilots in their monopoly by ordering the arrest of towboat owners and masters who presume to render aid in the manner designated. In a few instances the Queen's County magistrates, before whom all warrants of arrest for violating the Hell-Gate pilotage law are made returnable, have actually held merchants for trial, whose offence has simply been to send their own towboats after their own vessels lying pilot-bound at Hell Gate.

These evils can be redressed by a modification of the law which will authorize the use of steam in the pilot service. A small propeller is capable of towing speedily and safely twenty vessels a day up or down the three and a half miles of pilot ground at Hell Gate, while a pilot can take charge of only one at a time, even then being powerless to propel her or to fill her sails. It is plain, therefore, that these pilots on the Hell-Gate course are an institution of the past. They have accumulated wealth at the expense of the growing commerce of the port, and without the outlay of much capital beyond the price of two or three yawlboats. Their interests must give way to the increased demands of the service they were once able to perform, but now are utterly unable to meet. The towboat has superseded their antiquated style of operations, and the sooner the Legislature recognizes the fact the more advantageous it will be for the trade of New-York with the seaports of the New-England States.

The Mississippi Levees—"Land for the Landless."

It is much to be regretted that the Mississippi Levee question is allowed to come before Congress in a limited form, instead of being considered and acted upon as a question national in magnitude and importance, involving interests that throw mere local claims into the shade. Agents have arrived in Washington from the State of Mississippi seeking an appropriation for the levees of the Yazoo basin, which have the advantage of support from members of the Tennessee delegation. Mr. Loan, of Missouri, has a bill before the House, nominally "to secure the lowlands of Arkansas and Missouri from inundation," but really to aid the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad Company, a part of whose project is the construction of a road-bed that shall also serve the purpose of a levee from the lowlands near Cape Girardeau to the mouth of the St. Francis River. Other measures are talked of equally fragmentary in their character, judging of them by the real needs of the work to be performed.

If the subject has any claim upon the attention of Congress, it is as a national necessity. The Mississippi levees never were what they should have been. Constructed without method, sometimes by voluntary associations, at other times through agencies organized by the State, they lacked system and completeness. Large expenditures produced no corresponding result because conducted without reference to any general plan. The error will be repeated if Congress sanction the local appeals which are addressed to it for assistance. If it help Arkansas and Missouri in one way, Mississippi in another, and Louisiana in a third way, the great defect of the old levees will be renewed and perpetuated. There will be no system, no harmony or thoroughness of plan, no adequate check upon the use of whatever aid may be rendered or upon the construction of whatever work may be undertaken.

These are not objections to Congressional action in the matter of the levees. We have from the first insisted that a clear duty exists to render large and sufficient assistance to the lower Mississippi States to construct a work which is essential to the renewal of their great industry, but which is at present wholly beyond their means. But the circumstances which make governmental aid necessary constitute an opportunity for the adoption of a comprehensive plan which would otherwise have been impracticable. Assistance is sought on the ground that the end to be attained concerns the whole country. Only on the broad principle which justifies the promotion by Federal legislation of great internal improvements can Congress feel itself at liberty to listen to the petitions from Mississippi and other States. It should therefore take care that instead of separate measures for promoting levee construction, some general scheme be devised, with the view of securing an economical administration of means supplied and an efficient engineering supervision over the entire line of levees. With a railroad company as the manager in one instance and a State Board in another, these guarantees will be unattainable. But both may be readily reached by the organization under governmental direction of a complete levee system and the concurrent action of Federal and State authority in respect of security and expenditure. For the first time we may then have a well-ordered system of levees instead of a succession of levees varying in inadequacy; while under proper management the responsibility incurred by the nation in connection with the enterprise will be more than covered by the impetus which will thus be given to the cultivation of those sections of the Southwest which are richest in natural resources.

To proceed satisfactorily, however, the nonsense about "land for the landless," on which Mr. Loan evidently relies for the success of his bill, must be discarded. Its professed desire to succor "the landless" is one of the strong points on which his scheme depends for a guarantee to the amount of $20,000 per mile; and we observe the same phrase in frequent use whenever the question of help for the South obtains a hearing. It rarely comes with the directness of the resolution of the South Carolina Convention asking Congress to donate a million to purchase "lands for the landless," but in more qualified forms it is greatly in vogue. Even the levee question is encumbered with it. And proposals to reclaim from the waters the lands now useless are accompanied with provisions for facilitating their acquisition by the negroes. Anything more delusive or indefensible cannot be imagined. The Homestead law already furnishes all the facilities which "the landless" can require for the acquisition by honest labor of farms and homes. The blacks are as free as the whites to choose more than they can possibly cultivate from the public domain, of which the Southwest has an ample share, and the attempt to obtain appropriations for the purchase of lands, or to procure money guarantees under the pretence of benefiting "the landless," partakes too largely of demagoguism and plunder to be encouraged. On this continent, at any rate, all talk about this particular class as one deserving of special consideration is downright dishonesty. Land enough may be had by the negroes when they choose to cultivate it; and meanwhile we object decidedly to measures which make the maudlin philanthropy of the day a pretext for building speculative enterprises at the public cost. The reconstruction of the levees is a subject too large and important to be loaded down with the tricks of politicians. If taken up at all by Congress, it should be with exclusive reference to its own merits.

The New English Ministry.

The reconstruction of the English Cabinet, for some time foreseen as inevitable, has been accomplished in time for the Ministry to present a firm front toward their opponents at the opening of the session. Lord Derby's old enemy, the gout, had of late assumed so dangerous a form in its constantly recurring attacks, that for a considerable portion of his time he had been utterly incapacitated from attending to the duties of office, while on one occasion last session it was at the risk of his life that he went down to the House of Lords to rectify a dangerous blunder made by one of his lieutenants. Always averse to taking office, he retained it from a conviction that his name was essential to the success of the party of which he had so long been the head, and which, nominally in an almost hopeless minority, had been forced into power by the divisions of its opponents and the incapacity of their leaders. But throughout the eventful session of last year it was manifest that, notwithstanding the rumors of Tory disaffection, so incessantly spread in quarters where the wish was father to the thought, that both Lord Derby and the great Tory chieftains in general reposed the most absolute confidence in their representative in the Lower House; and that, even on so vital a question as that of Reform, Mr. Disraeli was the real head of the Government. When three of the most influential members of the Cabinet seceded, adopting an attitude of bitter hostility to their former colleagues, and ruin seemed inevitable, Mr. Disraeli was permitted to exercise his own unfettered discretion in the conduct of the battle, and he finally had the signal triumph of bringing his party into action, on ground chosen by his most dangerous opponent, without a deserter, and with scarcely an absentee. From that day it was clear, whatever might be said to the contrary, that, besides possessing unrivaled ability as a parliamentary leader, Mr. Disraeli enjoyed the perfect confidence, not only of his chief, and of the select body of great Tory peers to whose friendship he owed many of his earlier opportunities in political life, but that also of the country baronets and squires who formed the rank and file of his party.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Lord Derby on retiring from office should have exercised the privilege conferred upon him by usage in such cases, by recommending Mr. Disraeli to his Sovereign as his successor. Until recently, it was supposed that Lord Stanley would most probably succeed his father; but as he is young, thoroughly at home in the Foreign Office, certain to obtain the Premiership at some future date, and bound to Mr. Disraeli by the ties of close personal friendship as well as by those of party, he would probably be the first to acquiesce in the order of succession.

With regard to the *personnel* of the new Cabinet, it certainly gives the impression of very great strength. Sir Stafford Northcote, who is to succeed Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a hardworking, clear headed and intelligent financier, if not a brilliant one, and England is a trifle distrustful of brilliant financiers. If it be true that Lord Cranbourne has let bygones be bygones, and has consented to take the India office, he will prove a tower of strength. The weight of the Anglo-Indian interest is daily increasing in English politics, and no Indian minister was evre more popular than was Lord Cranbourne during his brief tenure of office. Besides, he is a brilliant debater, and possesses in a high degree the happy faculty of always turning a defence into an attack, an invaluable quality in a Cabinet minister. Lord Cairns, who is to succeed the present occupant of the woolsack, is unquestionably the ablest lawyer in England, and certainly the only one capable of coping in debate on legal matters with the liberal ex-Lord Chancellor Lord Westbury. He was selected by Lord Derby for office, ten years ago, from the mass of rising lawyers, and has since distinguished himself in every capacity he has been called upon to fill. He has hitherto been identified with the extreme Protestant party in Ireland, but is too much of a statesman to carry the animosities of partizan warfare into the higher sphere in which he is now called upon to act. For the rest, the Cabinet will probably remain unchanged. It is somewhat overburdened with Dukes, but within certain limits, Dukes have their advantages. Their social position enables them to successfully defy the departmental traditions and influences which in England, with a permanent civil service, tend often to neutralize or retard efficient action in the different branches of Government.

In any case, the reconstructed ministry will be sufficiently strong to give Mr. Disraeli a fair chance. He has fought his way, step by step, in the face of defeat, ridicule, and bitter opposition, to the highest position in the British Empire, and seldom has an English statesman held the control of English destinies at a more critical moment. He is not the man to "rest and be thankful," like his superannuated rival, Lord Russell, and for the first time for many years England has a Prime Minister who is at once closely *en rapport* with the heart of a great party in the country, and who yet entertains broad and vigorous political views. He may fail, but if he does, he will at least fail magnificiently. Whatever happens, with Disraeli at the head of affairs, a new and more stirring era of political life is dawning upon England.

MINOR TOPICS.

Congress had certainly the opportunity of getting paralized yesterday on hearing the letter from Superintendent Kennedy, of this City, about nitro-glycerine. It appears that five cans, containing 165 pounds of this terrific substance, have been surreptitiously obtained from a dealer in this City, who now fears it was procured for a foul purpose. Mr. Kennedy adds, it has disappeared from New-York, and, (says he,) if intended for mischief, it *is more likely for use in Washington* than elsewhere. He therefore sends the information to the Washington Police, that they may be on their guard. There may, we think, be a doubt about its being intended for present use in Washington, when it is observed that the dealer says he previously had several applications by unknown persons for the purchase of the article. But we will not argue on the matter until the Police give us further information about it. There will doubtless be all sorts of opinions among those who believe it is in Washington, whether it was intended for the destruction of the *White House* or the *Capitol*. We expect that when the secret is out it will be found that there is no ground of alarm about either.

Some of the papers are already informing us what Mr. Ben Wade's "policy" will be when he assumes the chair vacated by Andrew Johnson. It is rather early yet for these announcements, and we trust that even Mr. Wade himself will give no hint on the subject until he is able to issue his first message from the White House. It will be remembered that on a memorable occasion last summer we got his views from his own lips on almost every conceivable subject. He believed in elevating the laboring classes, was a hard student of Cæsar, was fond of Nasby, and had such a hatred for butter or grease that the sight of them almost turned his stomach. The reporter of his remarks added that "when enraged he will swear furiously, but is always ready to apologize or repair any wrong he may unintentionally do." Some of these points are in Mr. Wade's favor, and others he will doubtless correct before he gets into the White House.

It will be noticed that the authorities at Washington have approved of the new plan for a post-office in this City. Yesterday a communication on the subject from the Postmaster-General was sent to the House, in which he asked for the appropriation of the necessary funds. The whole structure is to be finished in the best and most substantial manner, and with materials and workmanship of the best quality, the carefully estimated cost of which by the Commission is $3,542,930, based on the prices current here in the Summer of 1867. We trust that Congress will lose no time in giving attention to this matter, so vital to the postal interests of the City and the country.

The Senate is getting some very good advice how to free itself entirely from party bias and party predilection in the trial of President Johnson, and come with judicial impartiality to the great work of impeachment. We trust they may take all this advice, and will hold them to account before the people for every violation of it. It would be very hard, however, for those who have not gone pretty deep into intellectual philosophy, as well as into judicial and legal records, to believe how difficult a thing the Senate sets about in attempting this. There is no doubt that the highest judicial bodies in the world are frequently influenced in their decisions upon purely legal points by political or party predelictions or bias of their members; and we say this, too, without impugning in the least their moral rectitude of purpose. We heard this topic discussed some weeks ago (not in connection with the impeachment trial) by one of the most distinguished judges of the Court of Appeals of this State, and he took the view now set forth,—remarking that he had come to this conclusion from studying the opinions and decisions rendered by the highest Courts and most eminent judges of the State of New-York in its early days,—many of which were utterly inexplicable except on the idea that the judgment was warped by the partisan politics of the times. Let the Senate, however, furnish history a shining example of impartial justice.

The Southern press are somewhat perturbed at the possibility of a change in the Presidency from impeachment. Mr. Johnson is looked on as the particular friend of the South, as the defender of its constitutional rights, and as a man who has sacrificed all in its behalf. Ben. Wade is dreaded as a Radical who will "put the screws" on the South with all his might, and will reduce its crushed people to a still more miserable condition than they now occupy. These notions, however, as a practical fact, are based on a mistake. President Johnson during the past year has been powerless to do anything whatever in regard to the political condition of the South, and he will be equally helpless to the end of his term, even if he remain in office till then. The whole business of Reconstruction has been, is, and will be in the control of Congress; and we have no idea that Mr. Wade's accession to the Presidency would cause the Congressional policy to differ an iota from what it is and will be under Johnson.

With equal assurance, the Democrats and the Republicans are alike claiming that Johnson's impeachment will help their political prospects and assist them in the State elections now at hand, as well as the national election of next Autumn. Such talk as this is quite worthless. It is impossible to foresee the effect of the trial on public sentiment. That, in fact, will depend very much upon its course and developments. If the Senate appears to be influenced by party considerations or personal hostility; if the slightest injustice is done to the distinguished public functionary on trial; if things are strained in order to convict him, the Republican Party will be damaged beyond recovery by the trial. If, however, Mr. Johnson's accusers can make it appear that, with evil intent, he violated the law, and, having done so, attempted to proceed to other steps dangerous to the public peace, then the Democrats will certainly not be benefited by the action of the Republicans, in promptly impeaching. But we do not care about pursuing such profitless speculations. As already stated, the political influence of the trial will depend upon its course and developments.

Congress at least deserves credit for not following the hotheads who demanded the removal of the President from office during his trial under impeachment. When the bill for that purpose was introduced it seemed as though it might be run through under the influence of passion and excitement. Wendell Phillips peremptorily ordered its passage, and threatened all the "cowards" with his anger if they failed on this point. But, thus far, decency and reason have prevailed in the matter, after all.

A new paper has been started in St. Louis called the *Repudiator*, which will advocate (it says) the "repudiation of the so-called national debt, except that portion of it represented by legal-tender notes." We should judge from the State platforms recently set up in the West that it will find a large number of adherents in both parties in that section. We earnestly trust, however, that on the financial question, the Republican National Convention will take unmistakable ground in behalf of the public honor, faith and credit.

There are no people in the world who love reading more than our own—whether it be that of the journals, the reading-rooms or the libraries. And yet, whenever a holiday is announced all over the country, giving them an opportunity to gratify that propensity, the public libraries and reading-rooms are everywhere shut up. The librarians vanish, the janitors draw their bolts, and "holiday reigns in Warsaw." The trifling allowance of intellectual entertainment at present within reach of the people at large is totally cut off. We cannot believe that the enjoyment of our greatest and grandest anniversaries or festivals is inconsistent with the literary gratification of our hard-working men and boys—made idle for a day and not knowing what to do with themselves, for the most part. If the reading-rooms were open on holidays the rum saloons, &c., would have fewer customers. May we ever hope to see on the door of any library or reading-room the words: "Open every day in the year, especially on established holidays?"

One of the papers reports the discovery that President Harrison died in one month after taking Thomas Ewing into his Cabinet, and President Taylor died in six months after Mr. Ewing joined his councils. We should like to know if this is not really the Senate's ground for refusing to confirm President Johnson's nomination of Mr. Ewing, and choosing the impeachment rather than the risk.

The *World* and the *Revolution* are vigorously discussing the "value of beauty," and the latter triumphantly asks the former "what are brains compared with beauty?" This hard question the *World* dodges, answering diplomatically. We would suggest to both disputants that some light might be thrown on this query by referring to a photograph which was lately taken of a portion of one of the Southern Conventions. A photographic artist having appeared at the door to secure the counterfeit presentment of "your honorable body," the Conservative members all retreated in alarm, and the balance were "taken." A copy of this picture might be of use in showing how "brains compare with beauty."

The distinguished traveler and scholar, E. G. Squier, made rather a striking statement the other night in his lecture on Peru when he gave his opinion that the day is not far distant when the Indians of the interior of Peru will assert and maintain their independence, and in some form restore, as they several times have very nearly succeeded in doing, the empire of the Incas, under one of the descendants of those wise and powerful sovereigns. Mr. Squier expressed his idea that this result would not be a misfortune either to Peru or the world. This may seem a very philosophical view of the case; but would the Spanish inhabitants of the adjacent countries permit such a consummation?

To judge from a report made by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, Mr. Belmont would seem to have been learning discourtesy from the Pennsylvania State Treasurer, who so grossly and needlessly insulted the Rothschilds through him a short time since. It is said that when the Democratic National Committee (of which Mr. Belmont is Chairman) dined with Mr. Johnson on Saturday last, and some means of meeting impeachment was broached, Mr. Belmont cut off all unpleasant discussion by intimating that they came there "to eat, and not to talk politics!" Not "important," even "if true," but significant of the political weakness of Mr. Johnson's position.

The Opening of Church-Street.

The continued absence of a decision on the part of the Common Council as to the date of the opening of Church-street, remains a cause of anxiety and vexation to the property-holders interested; they are still in doubt whether to make arrangements to let or vacate their buildings.

As we understand the law the city is bound to pay the awards of damages four months after the date of confirmation of the opening. That time will expire on the 30th of April, and we learn that the collection of assessments for the improvement will be made in season to pay the awards when they become due. Under these circumstances the factious opposition of the Common Council can result in no possible good to themselves or their friends. Nothing is likely to come of their proposition to refer the whole matter to the Legislature. The progress already made in the courts will be a bar to legislation at Albany. It is, therefore, a shame that the interests of so many individuals in city property are left to suffer for any selfish ends on the part of those whose duty it is to act. We are assured that it is the earnest wish of the Mayor, and other leading city officials, to relieve property-owners from the dilemma in which, by the non-action of the Common Council, they find themselves placed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

"Crispino é la Comare" was played here last evening. It is a light opera, but seems to suit the people in heavy times, for, notwithstanding the snow-storm, the house was respectably attended. Was there ever a season like the present? On every opera night, when the wayfarer, like "Orient, slopes slowly to the West," it rages that way. If he turns eastward, it growls in that direction. Between the two extremes he has but one alternative—to go to bed.

The performance, notwithstanding, was of more than average excellence. Signor Ronconi, as the *Crispino*, was in unusual spirits, and whilst retaining many of his old comicalities, infused several new ones into the part. His resources are never exhausted; and his fun is much more variable than the weather, which has no fun in it at all. He was most ably assisted by his two medical friends, Signors Bellini and Antonucci. The pestle trio was of course given with tremendous force, and elicited the usual amount of applause. Miss Hauck was charming as the cobbler's wife. The music suits her voice, and she sings it with skill and appreciation. The small parts as usual were entrusted to competent artists, and the chorus and orchestra went like a charm. Mr. Max Maretzek presided in the orchestra. To-night Petrella's brilliant opera of the "Barber of Seville" will be given for the first time this season. It is a most amusing piece, and people affirm that the composer displays more genius in this light kind of music than in the more serious style with which we are acquainted. On Saturday at the *matinée* "Faust" will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Robert le Diable" will be repeated here for the last time to-night. The general *caste* of the opera is unusually good, and such defects as we noticed on the first representation will undoubtedly be corrected on the second. Mr. Strakosch in the limited season before him has done a bold and judicious thing in bringing out this masterwork. Except with experienced artists it would have been impossible. Although there was a lack of *ensemble* on Wednesday evening the concerted pieces—devolving on the four principal artists—were admirably given. The trio created a perfect *furore*, and the singers were twice called before the curtain. The orchestra has been materially increased, and now number sforty performers. The chorus has also been increased. The result will undoubtedly be seen this evening. It should be remembered that it is also the last one of the season, the *matinée* to-morrow terminating the performances until the 17th of March. During the interval Mr. Strakosch visits Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington

TELEGRAMS.

Comments of the British Press Upon the Resignation of Mr. Adams.

Further Particulars in Regard to the Changes in the Ministry.

Details of the New Treaty Between North Germany and America.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Resignation of Minister Adams—Comments of the British Press in Regard to the Task of his Successor.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The *Daily News* of this morning has an editorial article on the resignation of the American Minister. "All England," the *News* says, "will lament the departure of CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS."

The London *Times* says the American Minister who will succeed Mr. ADAMS could not have an easier or more gracious task than the settlement of the questions which have arisen concerning the rights of naturalized citizens.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Change in the Ministry—Rumored New Appointments—Expected Retirement of Mr. Walpole.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 27—Evening.

Mr. DISRAELI has gone to Osborne, where the Queen is now stopping.

It is expected that both Houses of Parliament will adjourn for a week to await the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

It is thought in some quarters that Mr. G. W. HUNT, now Under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is believed that the appointment of Sir HUGH CAIRNS as Lord Chancellor will defeat all hopes of effecting a reform in the Irish Church.

Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, now Vice-Chancellor, will probably succeed Sir HUGH CAIRNS as Lord Justice of Appeal.

It is said that Mr. SPENCER H. WALPOLE will retire.

Preparations for Fenian Trials—Withdrawal of Suits Against the Dublin Processionists—Continued Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 27—Evening.

The Warwick Assizes opened to-day. Justice SMITH delivered a strong charge to the Grand Jury, in which he particularly specified the offences charged against BURKE and the other Fenian prisoners, and declared that "this was the proper Court for the trial of those men, the alleged offences having been committed in Birmingham."

The Assizes at Sligo opened to-day. The day for the trial of Gen. NAGLE has not yet been fixed. Mr. TRAIN was present at the commencement of the proceedings.

The Government authorities have determined to withdraw the remainder of the suits at law against those Irishmen who were indicted for walking in the mock funeral procession at Dublin recently.

The House of Lords has passed the bill renewing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Arrest Ex-Gov. Eyre on a Charge of Murder.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Bow-street Magistrates refuse to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mr. EYRE, Ex-Governor of Jamaica, on a charge of murder.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Particulars of the New Treaty between Both Countries.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The obligations of the new treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States are to apply reciprocally to Germans and Americans. All the previous engagements between the two countries in regard to extradition are renewed. By one of its provisions the treaty is made terminable at the end of ten years.

ITALY.

Honors to Admiral Farragut in Genoa.

GENOA, Thursday, Feb. 27—Evening.

Admiral FARRAGUT has arrived here, and is received as the guest of the city.

To-day the Corporation of Genoa gave a grand banquet in honor of the Admiral. Over the principal table was the motto:

"America at the cradle of Columbus."

Besides the officers and members of the City Government, many of the nobility, the naval officers in a body, and all the principal citizens of Genoa, were present.

ST. DOMINGO.

Reception of President Baez—The Cholera.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Advices from St. Domingo state that a commission has been sent to Curacoa to receive President BAEZ.

Up to the 19th of February there had been 160 deaths from cholera in St. Domingo.

MEXICO.

Personal Intelligence—Rumored Attempt to Assassinate Juarez—American Claims Said to be Ignored by the Government.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Among the passengers on the steamship *Georgia*, which arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, are Gen. STURM and suite, Col. PROUDFOOT, Commander of the American Legion in Mexico, and Mr. ALEXANDER, of the Vera Cruz and New-York Mail Steamship line.

The *Georgia* brings a rumor that a telegram was received in Vera Cruz stating that two Mexicans from Havana had made an attempt to assassinate President JUAREZ, and rob the Treasury. There was no opportunity of ascertaining what foundation there might be for this rumor before the steamer left Vera Cruz.

It is reported that the Mexican Treasury was buying in English and Spanish claims, but ignoring American demands, though these proceedings were against the will of ROMERO, who was powerless to prevent them.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 27.

The members of the Convention and a large audience were addressed in the capitol to-night by Gov. PIERPOINT, Judge RIVES and Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS.

Gov. PIERPOINT addressed them on universal suffrage and the advanced ideas of the Republican Party. He denounced the University of Virginia as the hot-bed from whence sprung the ideas that carried Virginia into the rebellion.

Judge RIVES advocated property and educational qualification for suffrage at some time in the future. He opposed the election of the petty offices of the State by the people. The State Conservative Convention was denounced as destructive instead of conservative.

Mr. BOTTS said if the President had been impeached a year ago there would be no necessity for a Convention now. He advocated disfranchisement, especially of the leaders of the secession movement.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Mississippi Reconstruction Convention last night considered and adopted the tax ordinance as far as the fifteenth section; the balance was recommitted.

A resolution was adopted thanking Congress for impeaching the President.

To-day the bill of Rights was under consideration. Sections were adopted prohibiting dueling, defining treason against the State, and prohibiting property or educational qualifications for elections.

The tax ordinance was taken up and adopted as a whole, and a committee appointed to carry it to Gen. GILLEM.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 27.

It was resolved in the Georgia Reconstruction Convention, to-day, that the State Capital be removed from Milledgeville to Atlanta, by yeas 91, nays 30.

Hereafter the Convention will meet at 9:30 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 1 P. M., and hold an afternoon session from 3 to 6 o'clock.

An Anti-Relief Party was inaugurated last night by thirty delegates in caucus. It proposes to nominate a candidate for Governor; to ask all opposed to repudiation, whether in favor or not of ratification, to support its nominee, and to request Congress to reassemble the Convention with instructions to strike out the relief clause in the Constitution now forming.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Convention to-day adopted the articles of the Constitution to number ninety-seven. When the disfranchising substitute for article ninety-eight came up it elicited a hot debate. The substitute was finally tabled by a vote of 36 to 33, a majority of the colored members opposing the disfranchising substitute.

A motion was made to expunge article ninety-eight, which defines the classes disfranchised in this State altogether. Pending debate on this motion the Convention adjourned.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Convention to-day passed seventeen sections of the Judiciary article, providing that Judges be elected by the Legislature, and that the Equity, District and Probate Courts be abolished. The strong effort made in favor of the election of Judges by the people, failed.

A resolution was adopted tendering thanks of the loyal people of South Carolina to Congress, Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON. Some colored members opposed it.

The Committee of two colored delegates returned from Washington with information that the Republicans did not desire the election of colored Congressmen, and that the State be redivided into Congressional districts, with six representatives instead of four.

The Convention is now holding two sessions daily, and expect to finish their work by the 15th of March.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Convention met to-day, and adjourned at an early hour, to attend the Radical Nominating Convention in session in this city.

The Alabama Election—A Negro Murdered.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 27.

The returns from all the counties in which elections were held have been received, but their publication is still forbidden.

A negro man who was known to be opposed to the League, and used his influence to keep negroes from voting, was killed by a violent radical negro last Monday night, about twenty miles from this city.

The North Carolina Republican Nominating Convention.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Radical Nominating Convention met in this city to-day, and up to 3:30 o'clock this afternoon had made the following nominations: For Governor, W. W. HOLDEN, of Wake County. For Lieut.-Governor, TODD R. CALDWELL, of Burke County. For Secretary of State, H. J. MENINGER, of Ohio. For Public Treasurer, D. A. JENKINS, of Gaston County. For Auditor, HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson. For Superintendent of Public Works, C. L. HARRIS, of Wake County. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. S. S. ASHLEY, of Massachusetts. For Judges of the Supreme Court, R. M. PEARSON, the present Chief Justice; R. P. DICK, of Guilford; W. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort, and perhaps two more will be nominated. For Superior Court Judges, First Circuit, C. C. POOL, of Pasquatauk; Second Circuit, E. W. JONES, of Washington; Third Circuit, C. R. THOMAS, of Craven; Fourth Circuit, D. L. RUSSELL, Jr., of Brunswick; Fifth Circuit, R. P. BUXTON, of Cumberland, and seven others are to be nominated.

The following nominations were made by the district meetings held here: First Congressional District, JOHN R. FRENCH, of Washington City. It is said that he is not a citizen of this State. Second District, Col. DAVID HEATON, of Ohio; Fourth District, Col. J. T. DEWEESE, of Illinois. It is said that J. H. HARRIS, negro, was first nominated, but declined, giving as a reason that the Radicals in Congress did not wish negroes to be elected to that body.

Attempted Suicide of an Alleged Murderer in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 27.

PATRICK ROSS, who, some eight years ago, murdered a lady of rank in Ireland for property, and for whom the British Government offered £750 reward, was arrested and committed to jail in this city a few days ago. To-day he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a case-knife. He is in a critical condition and will probably die.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention met at Frankfort to-day. Delegates representing seventy-three counties were present. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. GRANT for President, and Gen. SPEED, of Kentucky, for Vice-President.

Cold Weather on the Pacific Coast—Fire in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Feb. 27.

Late advices from the northern coast state that the navigation of the Columbia River is now open. This Winter has been the severest since 1843. At Camp Harney, during the month of January, the thermometer ranged from 12° to 28° below zero. Great numbers of horses, sheep and cattle are dying from disease.

The Orego Indians report the wreck of a vessel near Till-Amook Bay. Her name is unknown.

A fire occurred in Lewiston, Idaho, Feb. 2, which destroyed a row of buildings. A number of houses were demolished to prevent a spread of the fire.

Important Insurance Case in Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

A very important insurance case is now progressing before the Circuit Court in this city, entitled MARSHALL and KILPATRICK *vs.* The Thames Insurance Company of Cincinnati, for $50,000, growing out of the burning of the steamer *Magnolia* here in 1866. The defence is that the boat was set on fire by or through the connivance of the owners. The case involves $180,000 insurance—$30,000 in Cincinnati Companies, $100,000 in St. Louis Companies, and $50,000 in foreign Companies represented here.

Meeting of the Constitutional Union Party in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

A large Meeting of the Constitutional Union Party was held here this evening. Fiery speeches were made, one speaker remarking if impeachment was carried out, a revolution would follow, and they would ride up to their horses bridles in blood in the streets of this city. A resolution was passed appointing a committee of five to visit Washington to ask Congress not to proceed with impeachment, after a remark by the Chairman, a candidate for the Mayoralty, that the resolution would be ridiculed everywhere.

Kansas Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Kansas Democratic State Convention met at Topeka yesterday afternoon. Gen. MEADE was chosen President. About half the State was represented. The following were elected delegates to the National Convention: Messrs. Wilson, Shannon, J. Shays, Gen. A. J. Meade, Geo. W. Glick, F. Fenton, and Gen. C. W. Blair.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature have passed resolutions indorsing the action of Congress on the impeachment question.

Drowning Accident and Murder at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 27.

An unknown stranger fell off the *Paragon* at her wharf last night and was drowned.

The cook of the *Great Republic* struck a colored stevedore in the head with an axe this morning, fatally wounding him. The cook escaped to the Arkansas shore in a skiff.

Murder of a Policeman at Reading, Pa.

READING, Pa., Thursday, Feb. 27.

WILLIAM LEVAN, a member of the night Police force of this City, while assisting another officer this afternoon to secure a vagabond Irishman, who with two others had been arrested for drunkenness and fighting, and was being conveyed to the lock-up, received a violent kick from the man in the abdomen, from the effects of which he expired a short time afterward. Officer LEVAN was over sixty years of age, and leaves a large family.

Minnesota Democratic State Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Democratic Convention to-day was largely attended, and nominated for Presidential Electors W. W. PHELPS, C. H. LINEAN, Judge CHATFIELD and M. LUTHER. Delegates to the National Convention: J. J. Green, Judge McMahon, George C. Snow, Judge Chatfield, W. A. Gorman, W. Young, F. W. Sheetny and Isaac Staples.

Resolutions similar to those adopted at the Ohio Convention, with the exception that no preference was manifested for the candidate, were passed.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa, for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, met at DesMoines, yesterday. It was the largest Convention ever held in that State. Resolutions were adopted declaring GEORGE H. PENDLETON the first choice of the Democracy of Iowa for the Presidency, and instructing the delegation to vote as a unit.

Respect to the Memory of Gen. McCall.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 27.

Ex-Gov. CURTIN, President of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association, has issued a request to the officers and men of that Corps, and those of other organizations of the volunteer service to meet at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday next, to pay a fitting testimonial of respect to the memory of Major-Gen. MCCALL, recently deceased.

Fatal Accident on a Massachusetts Railroad.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 27.

HENRY JOHNSON, a driver on the Millbury branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad, caught his foot in a switch at Millbury Station, about noon to-day, and the car passed over him, killing him instantly.

Gov. Bullock's Veto of the Bill Repealing the State Constabulary Law Sustained.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The validity of Gov. BULLOCK's veto of the bill repealing the State Constabulary law has been affirmed by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, to which it was referred.

Laboratory Burned in Cincinnati—Loss $50,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The large laboratory of GORDON BROTHERS, on Culvert-street, was consumed by fire last night. The loss is $50,000, the insurance $20,000; mostly in Cincinnati companies. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

This morning a four-story brick dwelling of E. WILSON, No. 306, on Thirteenth-street, was burned out. Loss, $16,000; insured, $6,000. The furniture was insured for $5,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. The Enterprise Company loses $2,000 by this fire.

The Iowa Legislature.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Thursday, Feb. 27.

In the House, to-day, a resolution was adopted instructing the Iowa Congressional delegation to urge the removal of the National Capital to some point in the West.

The Senate, by a vote of 35 to 10, adopted a resolution in favor of the impeachment of the President.

Fire in Fairbury, Ill.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

A fire in Fairbury, Livingston County, in this State, on Saturday night, destroyed nineteen buildings in the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at $50,000, on which there is $18,000 insurance.

Louisiana State Finances—Gen. Hancock's Order.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22, 1868.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 40.—1. The Auditor and Treasurer of the State of Louisiana have officially represented to the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District that "the indebtedness of the State is such that under the present revenue laws the debt cannot be paid;" and the Governor of the State has, in an official communication to the Commanding General, declared that the State Treasury is totally bankrupt, that the Judges and all the other officers of the State cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied, the machinery of civil government in the State must stop. The collection of arrear taxes for four years was, by act of the Legislature, suspended until the year 1870, and the appropriation act of the State, passed on the 25th of March, 1867, to meet the current expenses of the State, expired on the 31st of December, 1867, so that no adequate provision for the current year now exists, and no payments can be made by the Treasurer. The emergency of the case is so pressing and immediate, and prompt action so indispensable to prevent anarchy and confusion, and the loss of all semblance of civil law, that the Commanding General feels it his duty to use his authority for the relief of the State in this exigency. Upon the recommendation of his Excellency, Gov. BAKER, it is therefore ordered;

I. That from and after this day all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, the revenues, dues and taxes, of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in United States legal-tender Treasury notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer, and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payments as above.

II. The Auditor and Treasurer of the State shall be required to keep a special and separate account of all dues, taxes, funds, or other public moneys, which shall be received by them hereafter from any and all collectors of taxes, or from other sources; and it shall be their duty to appropriate the same to the payment of the salaries of the judicial, executive and civil officers of the State; and to pay and discharge all the appropriations made in favor of the charitable institutions, the free public schools, for the rent of the Mechanis' Institute, and for the support of the State convicts. The act of the Legislature making appropriations for the general expenses of the State ending the 31st of December, 1867, so far as the appropriations therein set forth apply to the above enumerated officers and institutions, will be adopted by the said Treasurer and Auditor, and other officers, as if the said Legislature had passed the same act providing for the year 1868, making appropriations for the objects hereinbefore specified in this order, for the sums contained in said act; provided, however, that the Treasurer of the State shall not pay any other outstanding warrants or other obligations of the State than those that are issued against appropriations for the last quarter of the year 1867, restricting himself in the payment of these last mentioned obligations to those applicable to and issued in favor of the officers and institutions hereinbefore referred to in this order, and for whose special benefit and protection this order provides, and for no others.

III. For the purpose of carrying out this order without delay, the tax collectors throughout the State of Louisiana will report immediately, under oath, to the State Treasurer, the kinds and amounts of funds and moneys collected by them up to this date.

IV. For the purpose of avoiding expense throughout the State, the assessments which have been made for the year 1867 are adopted, as if the same had been made for the year 1868, and the collectors will be required to perform their duties under existing laws.

* * * *

By command of Major-Gen. HANCOCK.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEST INDIES.

The Garrote at Work—The Captain-General, the Bishop and Mme. Ristori—A Slave Poet—New Steamship Lines—Hayti, St. Pierre, and Martinique Intelligence.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

Lent is approaching, and the people are preparing themselves by attending numerous places of amusement and frivolty, so as to enjoy the coming season of prayer and repentance (?) more heartily. The coming week will be, as it always has been, the star week of young Cuba. Masquerade balls will be given nightly at every suitable hall, attended by the *élite* and the rabble of Havana society. Of course each has its own hall where to meet, and the reunions of the fashionables and upper-ten must not be confounded with the assemblies of the dirty and vulgar at the Tacon Theatre or saloons of the Louvre. But the topic which is of equal interest at present is the almost daily

EXECUTIONS OF CRIMINALS.

On Thursday last the shoemaker JOSE GARRISH, who killed his paramour a week previous, expiated his crime on the scaffold. When the news of this horrible murder first became public, intense excitement was caused among all classes, as the circumstances connected with it were in the extreme barbarous, the shoemaker having chopped the body into minute pieces. Previous to the murderer's execution, however, public sentiment underwent a change, the culprit having heretofore borne a good name, and through his connection with the murdered woman, having been ruined in business. The Captain-General was waited upon by a commission demanding a modification of the sentence, but that functionary refused, as he did not wish to interfere with the findings of the court-martial. While I am writing they are garroting a Chinaman who murdered one of his countrymen a few days ago, and according to a report which has just reached me, three more persons are to be executed the coming week—two of them being members of the country Police, who were discovered robbing a store in a neighboring village. This prompt and efficient mode of dealing out justice to evil-doers is producing very beneficial effects, and if the authorities adhere to the programme inaugurated, there is no doubt but that in future the different and numerous bands of robbers, murderers and thieves will be partially if not wholly exterminated, and planters will be safe to travel along the country roads without the necessity of an armed guard or being in danger of having their houses burned over their heads.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Bishop has been defeated and the go-ahead liberal portion of Cuba is delighted. Mme. RISTORI played last week in a piece called "Sister Theresa," certain scenes of which are such as to jar with the antediluvian and arbitrary notions of the Spanish Clergy. The Bishop at once prohibited its repetition, while the Captain-General authorized it. The Bishop came out second best, and is now taking a little trip in the country to recover his equanimity, which has been sadly disturbed by this unheard-of assumption against the power of the Church. But this is only a beginning, and not many years will pass before these arrogant and overbearing priests will be deeply humiliated by having churches established among them not belonging to the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church, and presided over by men of liberal ideas and Christian doctrines of charity and equality.

RISTORI.

This famous actress continues to attract large audiences to the Tacon Theatre, which is crowded every night. The enthusiasm of the public reached its height last Saturday, many becoming so excited as to shout at the top of their voices, an unusual occurrence in a Havana theatre. After the performance a number of young and old men, carrying torches, actually detached the horses from Mme. RISTORI's carriage, and hauled her in triumph around the park and to her residence. The leader and originator of this brilliant idea was a very mild ex-member of the American Press, who ordinarily might be taken as a very respectable old maiden aunt, but whose countenance under the glare of the torches and the excitement of the moment, was actually ferocious. Mme. RISTORI has offers from every town of the island, but it must be confessed that the principal part of her success is due to smart financeering and managerial skill of J. GRAU, the king of *empresarios*.

IMPORTED CATTLE.

The continual importation of beef cattle from Florida and Honduras is producing its natural effect, that of a reduction in the price of fresh meat. The complaints of the cattle-raisers in the interior, who would like to see the whole island suffer, merely in order to obtain a high price for their animals, while they do not produce sufficient to supply a quarter of the actual consumption, are loud. The papers have much to say about this, but nearly all are in favor that the duties on foreign cattle should be such as to give the laboring and other classes cheap meat, and would pay no attention to the stock-raising in the interior.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.

Several new lines of steamships to facilitate traffic between the United States and this island are now being inaugurated, consisting of a line between this port and New-Orleans, and another line between Boston and New-Orleans, stopping here coming and going, whilst the Philadelphia and Baltimore lines intend to place more ships on their already-established lines. It is also stated that a line composed of new and first-class ships will run from here to New-York, but nothing definite is yet known. The *Eagle* will lay up in New-York, on her arrival, to undergo some necessary repairs, and the propeller *Missouri* will take her place until she is put in order. A new line from Liverpool to New-Orleans also stops here, and the English West India Mail Company will send large ships direct from Southampton, evading the transhipment of freight and passengers at St. Thomas. The North German Lloyd has also a project of establishing a New-Orleans line, to stop at Havana; this line would undoubtedly be profitable as immense quantities of raw and manufactured tobacco are annually sent from here to Germany.

A SLAVE POET.

MANUEL ROBLEJO, who enjoys quite a reputation as a poet, but whose talent has not yet proved sufficiently remunerative to furnish him the means of purchasing his freedom, has published a card in the *Siglo*, asking the public to purchase his work, and thus enable him to liberate himself from the yoke of slavery. ROBLEJO is a negro of more than ordinary intelligence, and well known to hundreds of wealthy whites, who pretend to be great admirers of poets and literature. So far, however, not one has come forward offering to redeem this man from servitude, and be the means of cultivating a talent which may, perhaps, in future years, be an honor to his country, although the fertile brain is covered by a black skin. Will the Cubans do it?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Information has been received here that D. SINIBALDO MAS, who for many years has filled the position of Spanish Ambassador in China, will arrive here shortly *via* San Francisco, on his way home. This gentleman enjoys a high reputation as a finished Oriental scholar, and motives of health only have induced him to resign his position.

The City Council of Havana gave a grand dinner yesterday at Marianao, to the Captain-General and other high dignitaries whom they invited.

The city is beginning to fill up with Americans, every steamer bringing a crowd. The so-called "Black Crook" has returned to New-Orleans minus some of its satellites, who preferred to remain. The manager of the company received everything except blessings from the members of the troupe, and has proved himself entirely unfit to manage a theatrical company. Horses are more in his line.

The opera company have gone to Matanzas, where they are performing to crowded houses. On conclusion of their engagement they will return here and play at the Tacon, reinforced by a *prima donna* and tenor from New York.

The *Occidente* newspaper has published several articles praising the generosity and charitable munificence of Americans, which are intended to arouse the Cubans to be more charitable, and that without being compelled to call in the aid of bazaars and other gambling enterprises to collect funds for charitable objects.

The Captains of different American vessels have filed protests against the heavy fines imposed on them by the Customs authorities, either for bringing a larger or smaller cargo than the manifest called for.

The weather is splendid and the health of the city very good. The first days of the week were very cold, a dry northwester blowing from Sunday until Wednesday.

HAYTI.

By late advices from Hayti we get intelligence that SALNAVE had established his headquarters at Grand River, about seven leagues from Cape Haytien, and that his troops under Gen. POISSON, Commander of the frontier of Onanaminthé, had had a severe encounter with the "Cacos" during the previous week, and had been badly defeated, losing some 300 soldiers taken prisoners. Gen. POISSON killed himself to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. This had cut off communications, and Gen. PARETTE, who was engaged in the attack upon the palace of GEFFRARD in February, 1867, had been made prisoner and shot by the "Cacos." Three of the captured under POISSON were shot—ALEXANDER CAWALHO, PREVOST JUME and Gen. ALPHONSE ELIE. Their loss is very much felt by the partisans of GEFFRARD, especially as they had been forced to serve by the Government. ALEXIS NORTH, Commander of the Department of the South, has been fully exonerated by SALNAVE of the suspicions of treason aroused against him. In the recent battle the Cacos lost a 4-pounder field piece, but Gen. ANDRIEUX, ex-Commander of the frontier of Onanaminthé, upon hearing the news, gave orders to recover it at all hazards. The soldiers threw themselves into the action with most determined bravery and recovered the lost piece. In Cape Haytien the impression prevails that SALNAVE will not be able to sustain himself for any length of time, and the Cacos renew their attacks each time with greatly increased force. Later dates from the Department of the South, bring information that all the Departments had declared in favor of SALOMON, the Minister sent by SALNAVE to represent the Republic in France, England and Spain. In Port au Prince, the capital of the Republic, very general dissatisfaction existed with the present Government. Saint Marks and Gonaives were already in arms and had come to open conflict, and in the first engagement Mr. WOOLY, a relative of the well-known merchant of that name, had been killed. The steamer *Caravelle* had conveyed to Jamaica the rescued crew of the Haytien sloop *Exemple*, carried ashore near Baracoa by the strong currents running from Port de Paix to Inagua. They were rescued by the American schooner *Marietta* and taken into Baracoa.

MARTINIQUE.

The *Corsica*, formerly of the Cunard line to Havana and Nassau, arrived at St. Pierre on the 20th, and the news is transmitted *via* St. Thomas. By the latest news we are informed the Royal Mail Steamship Company had resolved to discontinue their trips to St. Thomas, but had not decided what point to substitute for their former station. The packets from Southampton will go to Virgen Yerda, one of the Virgin Isles. Admiral BARON MEQUET, in command of the Squadron of the Antilles and Gulf of Mexico, after a short sojourn at Fort of France, has gone to sea with the frigate *Semiramis*, accompanied by the *Bonven* and *Suffren*. The health of the colony is excellent. In Fort of France there remains the ship-of-war *L'Itcheron*, and the *Alectea* and *Amaranthe* were preparing to sail to Guadaloupe.

The returns of the Custom-house show the following results of the commercial prosperity of the Island in 1867:

Exports.	1867. Kils.	1866. Kils.
Sugar	29,403,209	34,656,672
Rum	5,294,915	6,264,961
Coffee	16,539	9,144
Cotton	42,579	48,592
Cocoa	362,109	301,139
Campeachy wood	521,660	468,640

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

Escobedo's Movements—Vigilance Committees—Obsequies of Ex-President Comonfort—New Press Law—Mining News—Yucatan Items—Congressional Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

By the arrival of the French steamer *Imperatrice Eugenie* we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 17th, and from the City of Mexico to the 12th. The news, although not of great importance, is very interesting. Although some *pronunciamientos* of minor moment have gone forth, the threatened revolution, headed by Generals of renown, has not yet taken place. The movements of Gens. DIAZ and ESCOBEDO prove, however, that the cordial understanding between these chieftains and the President has received a serious and probably a lasting injury which can only result, at some future and perhaps not far distant day, in another of those well-known revolutions, producing a temporary anarchy and chaos succeeded by a few months of peace and rest, only to be disturbed again whenever some gold-laced individual feels himself aggrieved, and then the same old story is told over again with its customary accompaniments of rapine, murder, confiscation and sacrilege. The present quiet is considered by every one conversant with Mexico and Mexican affairs, only as a lull before the storm.

Gen. ESCOBEDO had been sojourning in the capital for several days, conferring with the Government upon matters of great public interest. He has since left to make a tour of inspection through the States of Guanajuato, Zacatecas and New-Leon, and will return *via* San Luis. The Supreme Court opened on the 10th. Señors IGLESIAS and ZAMACONA, who had been named members of the Court and also deputies in Congress, had chosen the latter position. The Supreme Court has determined to exercise no powers except those authorized by the Constitution, and in consequence of this Congress has decided to re-establish the Superior District Tribunal. Congress refuses to entertain the proclamation of a general amnesty, and it was referred back again to the Committee.

Eight Spaniards had been expelled from the country, and conducted under guard to Vera Cruz by order of the Government, and thirty-one prisoners had been taken to the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa to complete their time of service. The frequency of robberies, murders and kidnapping continues throughout the country to a most disgraceful and lamentable extent, and all the efforts of the Government to suppress them seemed futile. In some districts vigilance committees had been formed to pursue and punish the offenders, and were taking the law into their own hands. The celebrated case of Yañez, Islas, Castillo, Velazco and Alcade, against the Fifth Judge of the Supreme Court, was being tried before the Second Tribunal, and excited great interest. IGNACIO L. VALLASTA has been named Minister of the Interior. By an order of the 30th January the port of Puerto Angelo, in the district of Oajaca, is opened to foreign commerce. On the 5th they celebrated in the City of Mexico with great festivities the anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of 1857, and on the 10th they observed with great pomp and solemnity funeral ceremonies in honor of the memory of President COMONFORT, who was traitorously assassinated in November, 1863. The display was very imposing, and the city was draped in mourning. JUAREZ will not accept the resignation of Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, but grants him a furlough of three months, and DIAZ has gone to his estate in Oajaca, presented to him by the people of that State. A new law has been published giving the most complete liberty to the Press, making the right to publish and write upon any subject whatever inviolable, no authority being allowed to establish any censorship, exact any deposit from author or printer, or restrict the liberty of the Press in any way, and the same law abolishes the censorship of the theatres.

The report that Gen. NEGRETA had rebelled in the Sierra is thoroughly denied, as he remains peacefully on his own estates.

Lieut.-Col. MANUEL PINEADO has been condemned by a council of officers to one year's imprisonment for having fought a duel. The Government had been making experiments with the Peabody rifle, which had proved very satisfactory, and this arm was probably to be adopted in the army. A company has been formed in London, composed of eminent bankers of Mexico, South America and Europe, to work the valuable silver mines of Humapa and Armada, under the title of the Silver Mining Company of Sonora. Important discoveries of gold had also been made on the banks of the River Coadtlan, in the State of Oajaca, and active preparations were in progress to work them.

The expedition to Yucatan had been eminently successful. The forces under Gen. ALATORRE marched from Campeachy upon Merida on the 28th of January, meeting with very little opposition till they reached Maxcanu, where they found the enemy fortified in the church and public square and ready to dispute the position. ALATORRE ordered an advance, and after a few hours' engagement his forces were in possession of the plaza, having killed and wounded a large number of the enemy and taken thirty prisoners. On the night of the 1st another body of the enemy, composed of about 200 men, were surprised at Uman, and thirty of them were killed, and as many more taken prisoners. Gen. ALATORRE then moved promptly on Merida, expecting there to encounter the remainder of their force, but they had already retired to Izamal with 500 men. On the 9th Gen. ALATORRE was to move on this last point, and probably before this he has succeeded in entirely dispersing the enemy. On the 5th Col. FOSTER encountered the vessels of the revolutionists in front of Chevijay, and after three hours' fighting had overpowered them. Thus quickly were Merida and Sisal placed in possession of the Government, while the enemy was put to flight. Col. FOSTER had arrived at Vera Cruz in the Government steamer *Tabasco*.

Congress had in view a law disqualifying from holding office all who have held any position under the late Empire. The Legislature of Queretaro had refused to pass the law abolishing capital punishment. In Durango they had ordered 100 men to be fully armed and equipped and sent to the aid of the Governor of Sinaloa, who is using all his influence upon the loyal troops to preserve order. In various States they have made and continue to make arrests of those persons suspected of disloyalty to the Government, and it is feared that a revolution may break out at any moment at various points. In Lagos the greatest anxiety prevails. In San Filipe ROCHE had been shot on a charge of treasonable acts. In Sierra there were a considerable number of revolutionists and they had been joined by those of Monte Alto and appeared to defy the troops the Government had sent against them. These parties were under the command of Col. EULALIA NUNEZ and CASTO C. SOTOMAYER.

QUASIMODO.

The Impeachment of the President.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: If a country Justice of the Peace steals a sheep, he is not tried under the statute against perjury for violation of his oath of office, but under the statute against sheep stealing. If found guilty, he is not "broken" as a Justice, but is "sent up" for ninety days as an individual.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President, has violated the Tenure of Office bill. He has assumed the risk of making an "appointment and removal, * * * contrary to the provisions of this act," and has thereby rendered himself liable, "upon trial and conviction thereof," to be declared guilty of a "high (not crime, but) misdemeanor," and to be punished therefor by (not impeachment, with its penalties, but) "a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, at the discretion of the Court."

If to this view of the "misdemeonor" committed by Mr. JOHNSON, there be added the substantial acquiescence of the country in the decision of the Reconstruction Committee, scarce ten days ago, by which impeachment was supposed to have received its quietus, no better evidence could be furnished of the partizan madness which rules the hour. If the Tenure of Office bill is unconstitutional, that claim would be alleged in due form by ANDREW JOHNSON in his trial before "the Court" of competent jurisdiction, would reach, in due course of procedure, the Supreme Court, as the Court of last resort, and, if there sustained would be a valid defence. If not sustained, then ANDREW JOHNSON, as an individual, not as the Presidens of the United States, must pay the fine or suffer the penalty provided by the violated statute. For the statute although confessedly passed to restrain the official acts of the President in making removals and appointments, takes effect, in its penalties, on "every person guilty" of the violation of the statute as an individual, and not as an official personage. "The King can do no wrong."

If it be replied that, in possibility, or even in fact, "privilege" would protect Mr. JOHNSON from civil process or criminal arrest, then the objection strikes much deeper than this allegation, and attacks the law itself. It renders the law a mere *brutum fulmen* aimed at a position which it has no power to reach, and providing penalties which it has no power to execute. It stultifies the Congress who passed such a law, and affords a new point of view from which to examine the question of its constitutionality. Such an objection cannot be seriously taken or successfully maintained by the supporters of the bill in question.

If, therefore, the President of the United States was, ten days ago, guilty of no such high crime and misdemeanor as would justify Congress before the nation and the world in impeaching him, I submit that his more recent act of endeavoring to remove Mr. STANTON does not warrant or require impeachment. In other words, the action is not properly brought, and the case attempted to be made out cannot be sustained before that sure jury, the nations of the civilized world, who will pronounce judgment thereon. The simple and sufficient remedy is in a different form of action, and the employment of the cumbrous machinery of "impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors" in the nominal interest of justice, (and purposed though not real interest of party,) is the exercise of one of the highest powers of government in a manner and for a purpose never intended by the framers of our Constitution and founders of our government.

A LAY LAWYER.

"TWO WASTED LIVES."—Mr. HENRY S. SMITH read an original poem last evening, at Dodworth's Hall, entitled "Two Wasted Lives." The entertainment was attended by a numerous audience. The poem was replete with poetic sentiment and imagery, and the reader proved successful in rendering the lines. The reading would, however, have been more enjoyable had not a group of idlers annoyed the auditory and distracted their attention by ill-timed conversation and remarks. Mr. SMITH's poem deserves a speedy repetition.

Just try WISTAR's Balsam of Wild Cherry for that cough. It will cure it, and that speedily.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Ladies' misses' and children's boots and shoes, suitable for the above occasions.
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

SCHENCK—SNEAD.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Thomas Anderson, WM. K. SCHENCK to SELINA H. SNEAD, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, JOSEPH WILLIAM, infant son of Joseph and Eliza J. Andrews, aged 2 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 271 West 11th-st., on Saturday next at 1 P. M.

BIDDELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, SARAH A., wife of George E. Biddell, and daughter of Nathaniel and Adeline Bonnell, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 3 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BANKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, DAVID STEVENS, only son of Obadiah and Mary F. Banks, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 322 Sackett-st., on Friday at 2 o'clock.

COMBS.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, Mrs. HANNAH A. COMBS, widow of the late Aaron B. Combs, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the Presbyterian Church, Freehold, N. J., on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M.

FROTHINGHAM.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, of congestion of the lungs, ELIZA BROWN, infant daughter of Wm. and Margaret H. Frothingham.

Funeral from the house this day, (Friday,) at 12 A. M.

MARSTON.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, LILA J., wife of William H. Marston, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 44th-st., on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock.

RICH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, JANE, widow of the late Stephen A. Rich, in her 80th year.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brother-in-law, Thomas B. Rich, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 East 28th-st., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SMEDBERG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, OSCAR, infant son of Oscar and Alice Smedberg.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 51 West 24th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

STOTTS.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, CORNELIA GRAY, wife of Jonas Stotts, of this City, and daughter of B. F. Sawyer, aged 23 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WEATHERBY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, MARY NORRIS, daughter of Charles S. and Julia Weatherby, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 39 South Oxford-st., this day, (Friday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, RANDOLPH WHITE, aged 69 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 36 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW FINISHED, THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The prospect that the WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870 was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are now offered at PAR. They pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and have thirty years to run before maturing.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
FEB. 5, 1868.

PRINTING! PRINTING!! PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE!

The "Sun" now shines upon Printing-House-square, and by the brilliancy of its "reconstructed" building gives new light and illumination to the "Square." Banker Lawrence has also added to the bright appearance of the locality by remodeling his building; and in good time, no doubt, the *Tribune* will eclipse all other lights by the erection of an edifice which will be in keeping with its own size and importance.

BAKER & GODWIN, THE PRINTERS OF PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE, while kindly greeting their new neighbors, desire to remind their old patrons and the public that they "still live," as energetic and ambitious as ever to serve all in need of Good Printing in Quick Time, at Reasonable Rates. Their Establishment is now better prepared than ever for the execution of every variety of Typography, from the Smallest Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book, and they confidently ask the patronage of all who need the aid of the Printer's Art.

With the aid of the Best Steam Presses, the Largest Fonts and the Latest Styles of Types, the most skillful Compositors and Pressmen, the Proprietors believe that "The Old House" is still able to offer inducements unsurpassed by any in the City.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. Thousands of Specimens of every variety of work. Cash Prices. Terms Cash.
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Printing-House-square, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

POVERTY IS BAD, BUT THE WORST kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage, and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, Iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron,) and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.

A LODGING-HOUSE FOR THE HOMELESS IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Children's Aid Society, in view of the terrible destitution and homelessness of the poor this Winter, have resolved, if means be supplied, to open a new lodging-house for homeless boys, similar to the Newsboys' Lodging-house, which has accomplished so much good for this destitute class. They will open it in a ward where much poverty prevails and where there are many houseless children—the Thirteenth, near Corlear's Hook. It is hoped to raise $3,000 for this purpose, and at once to feed, shelter and care for great numbers of wretched, homeless boys.

Contributions may be sent, specifying the "Corlear's Hook Lodging-house" as the object, to Wm. A. Booth, President, No. 95 Front-st.; J. E. Williams, Treasurer, Metropolitan Bank, or to C. L. BRACE, Secretary Children's Aid Society, No 8 East 4th-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW-YORK CITY AGENTS WANTED, TO canvass for one of the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Companies. Liberal terms will be offered to those who give promise of success in the business. Gentlemen already engaged in the business will find it to their advantage to investigate the matter. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,802 New-York Post-office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

Thousands are being added weekly to the circulation of this highly popular family paper. This is not surprising, as the FIRESIDE COMPANION has the most readable stories, admirable sketches, brilliant editorials, first-class illustrations, and everything that can make it a welcome family visitor.

Mr. Hagen's new story, "Eva Jones; or, the Quaker's Niece," is commenced in this week's FIRESIDE COMPANION. It is the most telling story that has appeared for many a day, and the reader will find it intensely interesting.

Let no one forget to read the startling Indian story by Capt. Carleton; also, "Casting the Die," by Kenward Phelps, now running in the FIRESIDE COMPANION. It is for sale by all newsdealers. Price 6 cents. GEO. MUNROE & CO., No. 137 William-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to the present action of Congress and its attempts to remove the Chief Magistrate of the Government by the extreme measures contemplated, who are in favor of preserving the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, and of upholding law and order in the administration of public affairs, and of restoring the peace and prosperity of the nation, are requested to meet on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February instant, at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering what measures the exigency requires.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1868.

Francis Skiddy,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
James Gallatin,	William H. Appleton,
John J. Cisco,	Josiah Macy,
Henry Grinnell,	Alfred Pell,
Robt. B. Minturn,	William Scott,
George Henry Warren,	Effingham Townsend,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	Charles Lamson,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Charles H. Marshall,
Elisha Riggs,	James Monroe,
Philip R. Kearney,	John A. Stewart,
Emil Lauer,	Charles Moran,
William R. Travers,	James W. Gerard,
John Ewen,	N. A. Baldwin,
Rich'd Schell,	Henry H. Ward,
Thomas Morrell,	Josiah Macy, Jr.,
John H. Macy,	William D. Morgan,
S. H. Arthur,	Sylvester Mowry,
William C. Rhinelander,	John W. Hammersley,
Edw'd R. Bell,	Hugh Maxwell,
Saml. B. Hard,	James S. Thayer,
Geo. B. Mickle,	Abm. Bininger,
Wm. E. Bunker,	Charles F. Southmayd,
Charles O. Edey,	Stephen Cambreleng,
Joseph Lentilhon,	Wm. Von Sachs,
Wm. Nelson, Jr.,	Thos. F. Youngs,
Henry A. Cargill,	Nathaniel W. Chater,
Henry J. Bowers,	Legrand Lockwood,
R. C. Winterhoff,	Sam'l Cositer,
Camille Mallé,	William Scott,
Caleb Barstow,	J. Washington Hunt,
Jos. E. Lawrence,	D. M. Hildreth,

and many others.
JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Tenement-Houses and Fire-Escapes.

The Superintendent of Buildings is pushing the matter of the fire-escapes as vigorously as his force of men will admit of, but clearly not rapidly enough, at the present rate, to secure this means of safety to the occupants of all the tenement buildings in the City for several years. The number of tenement buildings in New-York is estimated to be between 18,000 and 20,000. All these require the fire-escape in some shape or other, and but a small fraction has them. Since Jan. 1 the owners of about 1,925 of these have received notice—that is to say, inspectors on the staff of Mr. MACGREGOR have visited the premises, reported their condition at headquarters, and notices have been served. Over 900 of those thus noticed have made an appearance, received the necessary instructions, and put up, or are now putting up, the escapes. Action has been taken against twenty-five, in all, who neglected to obey the notice by making an appearance. In each of these cases, being so empowered by order of the Supreme Court, the escapes have been, or are in process of erection, under the immediate supervision of the department, the cost in each case becoming a lien upon the property. The maximum cost of the improvement is but $275, and that for a double house, the minimum, about $160. In many instances wealthy owners of rows of tenement buildings, a notable one being that of WM. B. ASTOR, have gone to work in a proper spirit, erecting the escapes without waiting for official notice. If, however, the most liberal estimate be made of the work, which can be done in visiting buildings and reporting thereon by Mr. MACGREGOR's employees, and of the number who are humane enough to forestall a notice by prompt obedience to the law, it cannot be assumed safely that more than one-third of the buildings which require the fire escape will have them by the 1st of January, 1869. So that three years may elapse before all will have them, during which time lives may be sacrificed by the hundred.

Yesterday a new fire-escape was exhibited in presence of a large concourse of property owners in this City, at the corner of Madison and Market streets. The house selected for the experiment was that belonging to Mrs. ELSIE BENNETT. It is a tenement-house, was constructed on plans suggested by and under the supervision of Mr. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, and is a model structure. It is five stories high, the first being used as stores, and the other four as dwellings, there being two complete sets of apartments on each floor, each including parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen. The fire-escape is the last improvement added to the building, and instead of being ungainly and cumbrous, is rather ornamental to the front of the house. There is a platform or balcony attached to each of the four dwelling stories, which is accessible from one of the windows of each suite of apartments. At the middle of each balcony is a square aperture, about twenty-two inches square. Through all the four apertures of the platforms passes a perpendicular pole, which might readily pass for a large gas-pipe, such as may have been seen on fronts of buildings on occasions of public illumination. This is the fire-escape, by which persons are enabled, in emergencies, to reach the street in safety, making their way through the apertures in the platforms alluded to. It is a ladder, made of iron, and consists of two semi-elliptical bars, the one being sufficiently larger than the other to overlap. These form what appears to be a pipe. Inside are the rounds of the ladder, fastened at the ends by brass knuckle-joints. When not in use this ladder is closed, so that no danger is involved by the chances of children climbing and falling. The top of the ladder is capped so as to elude the rain or snow, or anything that might injure or obstruct the operation of the rounds. Immediately under this is arranged a contrivance for opening and throwing out the ladder. A short arm or lever is attached at that point, projecting from the ladder, from which wires, running down within the building to every floor, are fastened, by either of which wires the lever at the top may be pulled and the ladder opened out ready for use. All the precautions are used to prevent the ladder being opened and used except at the desire of the occupants of the house. The whole apparatus, including the balconies, as they appear on Mrs. BENNETT's house, was put up for $437. It is manufactured by the American Fire Escape and Firemen's Ladder Company in this City, and may be accepted as a decidedly practical step toward the perfecting of fire-escapes. Mr. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, and several of his deputies, were present at the exhibition, tested the new invention, and pronounced it the best yet offered to the public.

The Johnson Recruits.

The movement to raise a force in this City in behalf of President JOHNSON seems to have come to an inglorious end. Yesterday the headquarters at No. 208 Broadway were closed to the public, and there was no on the premises who could explain the circumstance. The impression generally prevails that the entire scheme has proved a complete failure.

The roll of signatures captured by Officers STILWELL and HAYS has not been returned. It is said that Cols. BROWN, TUCKER and MCCLELLAND are about to institute legal measures against the police authorities for the part they took in the late arrests at the Broadway headquarters. It is declared that they have taken measures to procure warrants for the arrest of the officers named on a charge of petit larceny, and will also seek warrants against Commissioners ACTON, MANIERRE and BOSWORTH and Superintendent KENNEDY on a charge of being accessories before and after the act, and also of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen. The application is expected to come up to-day at the Tombs, before Justice HOGAN.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868.

Allow me to make a correction of the report in your issue of yesterday in regard to the Kennedy case just tried in Brooklyn. Your reporter (unintentionally) states that Mr. KENNEDY administered two *ounces* of morphine to the deceased. It should have been two *grains*. The jury disagreed, ten being for acquittal and two for conviction. Respectfully, &c.,

ROYAL S. CRANE, Attorney for Kennedy.

AN INFANT SUFFOCATED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 117 Spring-street, over the remains of JOHN GLEASON, aged six months, who had been accidentally suffocated in bed by the clothes. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. The Summer session will open March 12. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue. THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

MISS WARREN'S Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For *giving* parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG man lately arrived from Paris, speaking fluently English, wishes to give private lessons in the French language. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE of music, desires a situation as residing governess for young children; salary not so much an object as a good home; can give good references. Address R. C., Box No. 5,492 Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH —Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand carriages, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO SECOND-hand Cornish boilers, six feet diameter by twenty-seven feet long, for sale cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, Nos. 209 and 211 Franklin-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LIQUORS.—ONE BARREL FROM TWO BOURbon Whisky bought at Henry Clay's sale, 1852; eight cases Old Pale Brandy, bottles, six years. At SYPHER & CO.'S, No. 557 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—THE SALE OF ONE OR MORE ARticles of general consumption by a first-class house, which has peculiar facilities for introducing and selling same. Manufacturers of staple goods will find this an excellent opportunity to establish a depot in this City. Address S. R. B., Box No. 5,722 New-York Post-office.

A—GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECtacles and Eye Glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865–7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	110¾	111	5-20 C., '67	107⅛	107¼
Coupon, 1881	110⅞	111	10-40 Reg.	101	101¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅞	107	10-40 Coupon	104½	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110½	110¾	Gold	141¼	141⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅝	107⅞	June 7.30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	108⅞	July 7.30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	106⅛	106⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

January 1st, 1868.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.
ABM. DUBOIS, M. D., Med. Ex.
H. G. PIFFARD, M. D., Assistant.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1867.

For premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,694,995 14	
For Interest and Rents	242,268 91	
For Interest and Rents Accrued.	42,096 13	
		$1,979,360 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$400,181 75	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c	257,725 32	
Paid Dividends, Re-insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	295,697 60	
		$953,604 67

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$53,016 07	
Bonds and Mortgages	880,255 00	
Loans on Policies in force	1,709,428 42	
[The actuarial estimates of the value of the Polices which secure these Notes is abont $2,101,5[illegible]0.]		
United States and New-York State Stocks	719,753 20	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	596,799 63	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	380,425 00	
[Market value of the Securities, $489,567 00.]		
Interest accrued to date and all other property	52,096 13	
		$4,391,773 45

Advantages to Insurers:

SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICIES INCONTESTABLE.
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend:

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1863, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,348	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,7[illegible]	10,2[illegible]8
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New-Hampshire.
J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Mass., General Agent for Eastern Massachusetts.
O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, N.Y., General Agent for Northern New-York.
R. J. BALL, Buffalo, N. Y., General Agent for Western New-York.
L. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Penn., General Agent for Pennsylvania.
LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, General Agents for Ohio, Indiana, &c.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, due 1st of March next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., on and after 1st proximo. R. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 27, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 43 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 77 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Stuyvesant Bank Stock Cheap!!!

For sale at the office of F. KOHBERTZ & SON, No. 54 Wall-st.

MISSOURI COUPONS Bought and Sold by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

MISSOURI COUPONS BOUGHT AND sold at best market rates; Southern State and railroad bonds a specialty. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

EXCHANGE ON NEW-ORLEANS MOBILE AND CHARLESTON.—Drafts on New-Orleans and Mobile, payable in coin, and on Charleston, payable in currency, may be obtained on application to H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, FROM the bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after March 2, 1868, on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY.—INTEREST—THE INterest due March 1, on the Bonds of Queens County; also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing. CHAS. L. ROE, County Treasurer.

TO PARTIES WHOSE CIRCUMSTANCES require an immediate shift. I have cash, bankable paper and property to exchange for goods; parties out of this City are invited to write. Address ENTERPRISE, No. 3 Laight-st., New-York.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—$1,000 AND upward. Parties willing to invest may address with real name (no others noticed) D. C. B., Box No. 3,999 Post-office.

THE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL COMPANY Sell the purest and best oil made, wholesale and retail, at No. 76 Cortlandt-st. Send for circular.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 16 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. R. H. MACLAY, President. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE BEST KEROSENE LAMP GOODS BUSINESS.—Stock, good-will and fixtures in the largest city of the West, established 1857. Sold for no fault. Apply to A. KNAPP, No. 255 Pearl-st., New-York, or address Post-office Box No. 3,335, St. Louis, Mo.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND CONfectionery and ice-cream saloon, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N.Y., for sale with good lease. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE INTEREST IN A City daily. Address THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867. EDWARD N. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, Executors. j3-1w6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L.I., on or before the 18th day of March next. CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator. DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

DRY GOODS

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,— —RIBBONS, VELVETS,— —LACES, EMBROIDERIES,— —HOSIERY, GLOVES,— Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—A stock of staple and fancy dry goods, being the stock of Louis Glaser, will be sold at the auction room of Wm. Topping & Co., No. 132 Church-st., on TUESDAY, March 10, by order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY MOLTEN, Auctioneer.

10 BROWN-STONE HOUSES AT AUCTION.

HENRY MOLTEN & CO., Office, No. 27 Mercer-st, WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT The Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y., TEN THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF EAST 62D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., NOS. 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349 and 351.

Lots, 17x100.5; Houses, 17x40. All the Modern Improvements. Hot and Cold Water, Heater, Grates, Speaking-tubes and Bells.

HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY FOR INSPECTION

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS. BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. MONDAY, March 2, and following days, at 7 o'clock P. M. each day.

A large and choice collection of autographs, consisting of revolutionary letters and documents, literary, political, dramatic, &c., &c., including a complete set of autograph letters of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Lincoln inclusive; the whole forming the balance of stock belonging to Mr. T. H. Morrell, (he relinquishes that department in his business,) together with a few valuable autographs, the property of the late A. W. Bradford, Esq., late Surrogate of the City of New-York. Also, a large number of engraved portraits and other prints, suitable for illustrating or for scrap-books, consisting of rare portraits of Washington, Cornwallis, Tarleton, Dibdin, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, &c., &c. Among the autographs are some very choice and rare and not often met with. Henry VII., Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, William III., Napoleon, Josephine, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 6 and 7, great sale of oil paintings.

EDWD. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

"HONE HOUSE."

The stock, fixtures and furniture of the above well-known hotel, situated at the corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting in part of handsome bar-room fixtures, very richly framed French plate mirrors, Phelan's marble-top rosewood billiard tables, elegant vases, splendid oil-paintings, rare old wines, brandies and ales, together with all the furniture, cut glass and silver ware, gas fixtures, beds and bed linen.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell On MONDAY NEXT, the 2d day of March, at 11 o'clock, all the stock and superior liquors, consisting of very CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES AND ALES, such as the "HONE HOUSE" has been so long and favorably known to possess.

Two very large and richly-framed French plate mirrors, 120x72 inches each; four of Phelan's marble-top rosewood billiard tables, with cues and fixtures complete; fine oil paintings, richly-carved cut glass and silver ware, handsome mahogany counters, gas fixtures, &c., together with all the furniture, beds and bed linens, blankets, carpets, shades, curtains, and other articles too numerous to detail.

Also, the fixtures of the restaurant.

Catalogues at Auctioneer's Office, Room D, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY (Friday,) Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
75 barrels Almena Grapes.
9 cases Fig Paste.
3 bales Italian Chestnuts.
25 barrels Currants.
15 cases Tunis Dates.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 3 East River;
4,418 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Alexander*, from Messina.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER Will sell by auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.: A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by celebrated American and foreign artists. Among many others will be found the names of L. Job Vernert, R. A. Blakelock, C. P. Ream, J. M. Culverhouse, George Hall, J. H. McCord, and others. The above are now on exhibition day and evening till sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 74 ROBINSON-ST., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: ROBINSON-ST.—The lease of the lot, together with the five-story brick building No. 74 Robinson-street, between Washington and West sts. Building is in good order, has gas throughout, and contains a thirty-five horse power boiler. Lot is leased from Rhinelander estate, has 17 years to run from May 1, 1868, at ground rent of $600 per annum and taxes. Size, 23x98. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th, 27th and 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHIG ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO. At their salesrooms Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner of 4th-st., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28, AT 4 O'CLOCK, A PRIVATE LIBRARY of valuable English and American Books, comprising a great variety of fine editions of standard works and choice miscellaneous Literature: including Illustrated Works, and many very scarce books, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on exhibition.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. By order of the assignees.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY. A stock of clothing, being the stock of Emil Joseph, will be sold at the auction room of WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., on TUESDAY, March 10, 1868, by order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK AND Harlem lots at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 9TH-AV.—Three lots on the southeast corner 76th-st. and 9th-av., one block from Central Park. Each 25 by 100. 64TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, 150 feet east of Madison-av. Each 25 by 100.5. AVENUE A.—Two lots east side, fifty feet north of 75th-st. Each 25 by 80. 129TH AND 130TH STS.—Two lots north side of 129th-st., 175 feet east of 7th-av., extending through to and fronting on 130th-st. Each 25 by 99.11.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture contained in the Sandford House, at Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, commencing on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock. There are 87 bedrooms elegantly furnished, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, marble-top bureaus, etageres and washstands, marble-top tables, about 40 extension tables in mahogany, oak and walnut, fine lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths; also, parlor suits in brocatelle and reps, large French plate pier and oval mirrors, dining-room furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. R. M. LUSH, Atty. for Mortgagee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NO. 350 Canal-st., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. CANAL-ST.—The valuable three-story brick building, No. 350 Canal-st., south side, 51 feet west of Church-st.; lot 25.7 front, 25 feet rear, 52.4 east side, 57.10 west side; adjoins Church-st. property on the rear; possession May 1, 1868. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON 141ST-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: WEST 141ST-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x99.11. These lots are even with the grade and free from rock. Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND SOUTHeast corner Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.: WALKER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the Church edifice thereon, on the southeasterly corner of Cortlandt-alley, 72x100 feet. The above is only 175 feet east of Broadway and in the midst of first-class stores. Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE—NO. 127 MAIDEN-LANE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of T. A. Morison and Gerritt Smith, Executors of Charles M. Olcott, deceased: MAIDEN-LANE—The valuable six-story and basement brick store No. 127 Maiden-lane, running through to No. 11 Fletcher-st. Size, 19.9x82.4. Possession, May 1, 1868. Maps and full particulars at Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Friday, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 142 East 17th-st., near 2d-av., the entire furniture of the house. It will embrace parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods; china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. The carpets are rich and good, together with most of the furniture in the house, and will comprise parlor suites, black walnut carved sets, with marble tops; all kinds of mattresses, beds, mirrors, curtains. Sale positive, rain or shine.

DOUGH FOR STARCH, OR PASTE, OR FOR HOG-FEED.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., will sell on SATURDAY at 12 o'clock, at store, No. 51 Front-st., about 300 barrels dough, being remnant of a large quantity of extra flour damaged by the recent fire at that place. It is put up in good barrels for convenient handling, and will be set up in small quantities with privilege.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BURRITT R. ELLIOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN O'DWYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. CRANE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 27, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. KAMPE, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph J. Kampe, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger. FEB. 27, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON F. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Solomon F. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f21-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. KAMPING, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John A. Kamping, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f14-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAHLON S. FROST, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Mahlon S. Frost, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f28-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. ARCHER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f21-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. SOLOMON and DAVID POHALSKI, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph A. Solomon and David Pohalski, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at the City of New-York, 21st day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f21-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. DOUGHTY and EDWARD E. D. DOUGHTY, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George S. Doughty, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and District aforesaid, and Edward E. D. Doughty, of Palisades, in the County of Rockland, State of New-York, and District aforesaid, and of the estate of each of them, who were on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f21-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 495.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 12th day of February, A. D., 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James M. Albertson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, feb21-1w3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HYMAN, a bankrupt, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Louis Hyman, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868. GEO. A. GREENSWARD, Assignee. f21-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of THOMAS V. G. FOLANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Thomas V. G. Folant of the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Kingston, Feb. 17, 1868. f21-law3wF* JOHN E. VAN ETTEN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. HAWKS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William E. Hawks, of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 17th day of January, A. D., 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Esq., Register. Dated at New-York City the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, f21-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANKLIN A. THURSTON and JAMES KYLE, Bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Franklin A. Thurston and James Kyle, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were on the 15th day of January A. D. 1868 adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, 21st day of February A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f21-law3wFr* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 556.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. AUGUR, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Augur, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of PATRICK PURCELL and HENRY M. ROBINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Purcell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Henry M. Robinson, of Jersey City, Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, within the said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of February, 1868. JOHN OAKEY, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NO. 424.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK McGEE, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick McGee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW A. BROWN and WILLIAM I. BROWN, of Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, and HORATIO S. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, where they have done business as copartners, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS S. WIEDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MUSGROVE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CASPER ELIAS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID W. CANFIELD, of Stamford, Fairfield County, and State of Connecticut, and HALSTED P. FOWLER, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly partners in business in the firm name of D. W. Canfield & Fowler, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GUSTAVE BOURGADE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. JONES, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Lyons & Jones, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 28, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYON BERHARD, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lyon Berhard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868. f28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. BATTIE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles M. Battie, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1868. f28-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES BUXBAUM and ISAAC BUXBAUM, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moses Buxbaum and Isaac Buxbaum of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1867.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 13th day of February, A. D., 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy—In the matter of JESSE C. LANE and JOSEPH W. PARMELEE, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jesse C. Lane and Joseph W. Parmelee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District, and of the estate of each of them who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, on the 23d day of December, 1867. Dated at the City of New-York, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORMAN C. JONES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Norman C. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District, who was adjudged a bankrupt, on the 8th day of November, A. D., 1867, upon his own petition. Dated City of New-York, 13th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SHERMAN, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Sherman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and district aforesaid, who was on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f21-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS STEWART, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Stewart, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Jersey City, Feb. 19, 1868. HENRY TRAPHAGEN, No. 1 Montgomery-st., f21-law3wF* Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of NEWTON S. BRIGGS, bankrupt.— To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Newton S. Briggs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 24, 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, f28-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARNOLD WOODWARD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Arnold Woodward, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, f28-aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of MARCUS G. HEITNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus G. Heitner, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee, f28-law3wF* No. 160 Fulton-st, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. BERGHOLZ, bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William R. Bergholz, of New-York City, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition of himself, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, f21-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN S. BELCHER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John S. Belcher, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons interested, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys, No. 45 William-st., City. f28-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburg, in said District, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of EPHRAIM BUILIS, of the town of Cornwall, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. D. A. STEPHENS, f28-law3wF of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman who understands all kinds of family cooking in either French or English style, and is an excellent baker; has no objection to go to the country; would assist with the washing if required; City or country reference. Call or address No. 282 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston, for two days.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., third floor, front room. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 429 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid or waitress, or the general housework of a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 8 Gansevoort-st., near 4th-st., second floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, or would do general housework; is an excellent laundress; no objection to the country; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS operator and dressmaker on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut all kinds of work; will go out by the day or week. Reference given. Call or address for one week, No. 226 Wooster-st., near Amity-st.

WANTED—WORK BY SEAMSTRESS, EITHER day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; will assist with dressmaking; understands about machine sewing. Call at No. 165 West 41st-st., (old number.) near 8th-av., top floor, front.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Protestant woman; has the very best City reference; about 30; excellent cook, baker, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as cook; understands her business perfectly, and is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as cook. Best of City reference. Call No. 322 (new No.) West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen Friday and Saturday at No. 242 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse to take charge of a baby; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at 110 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., over the coach-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and assist with fine washing and ironing, or kitchen work, in a private family. Call at No. 333 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard thoroughly; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and laundress in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 7th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 215 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR to assist with chamberwork or sewing; best of City references. No. 241 West 22d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXCELlent cook: the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE the NON EXPLOSIVE OIL, sold at No. 76 Cortlandt-st. Guaranteed to please.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; one who thoroughly understands his business; has had long experience, and lived several years with first-class private families; is a good propagator of green-house plants and grape vines; is capable of taking care of a large place and well-kept grounds; can give satisfactory reference. Address S. L. R., gardener, Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical working steady single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, viz.: Hot and cold graperies, stove and green-house plants, fruits, flowers and vegetables; best of references. Address GARDENER, No. 337 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man (no children) who understands the care of greenhouses and grapery, fruit trees, vegetables, and all else required; the best of reference from his last place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, single; City or country; reference City and otherwise; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, this week, private stable, No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence 1st of April, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy; no incumbrance. Address J. J. L., care Mr. John McCombs, No. 269 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced practical gardener, who can force fruits, flowers and vegetables to great perfection; is married, and can give the best City reference. Address L. G. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who has twenty years experience in this City; and can be well recommended by those whom he has lived with. Address J. D. R., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN A situation as coachman or waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly. Inquire of Mr. W. E. Whiting, rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 53 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young married Englishman; no incumbrance; understands the business in all its branches; has good City references. Call or address R. J., Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, (English Protestant,) a good, respectable situation; is a thorough groom, driver, &c., and kitchen and lawn gardener, &c.; can give good reference. Call on or address GARDENER, 63 New-Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has the best of City reference. Address a note to HENRY, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man (German) who perfectly understands his business; best of City reference. Inquire for JOE, at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young colored man as waiter, and to assist about the house. Can be seen at the residence of his present employer, No. 553 5th-av., near 49th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young married Scotchman; one who perfectly understands the business in all its various branches. Address for two days T. W. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPer a situation in a wholesale house; has many years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent; best of City reference furnished. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,5[illegible]8 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; must understand well what is required, and be willing to make herself useful. Apply, from 11 to 12 A. M., at No. 137 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO CAN BRING GOOD references, in a private family; Protestant preferred. No. 47 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER; reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 32d-st. Wages $8.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY BY W. E. BURLOCK & CO., No. 87 Chambers-st. Apply on Friday, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—see 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER at Nos. 264 and 274 6th-av., New-York; dentists are guaranteed the right of these patents by the New-York Dental Rubber Co. NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA.
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26
ALEPPO..........March 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$30
To London..........105 | To London..........35
To Paris..........115 | To Paris..........45
Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, April 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145: second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 44 East River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
...GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
...ESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
...ERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
...MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
...ight received at through rates for Mobile and ...ston.
...or freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

...R NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will ...ier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: ...RGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29. ...reight or passage apply to ...B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

...FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE ...-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will ...ail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, ...M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills ...given to Jacksonville and all points on the ...'s River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 ...re-st.

...SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. ...TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 ...er, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships ...apt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3. ...PATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10, ...ight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 29—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.
For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 5.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 29
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 7
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
The SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

STEAMSHIP MEXICO WITH FURNISHINGS as she came from sea, for sale. Length, 220; beam, 33; hold, 18 feet: beam condensing engine, 56-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST PIERS ON North River; long leases will be given on favorable terms. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TAMMANY HALL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The two five-story commodious brown-stone dwellings Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall and Academy of Music, will be let or leased to responsible and respectable parties. These houses are 42 feet front and 60 feet deep, and being in the immediate vicinity of Union-place, are well calculated for a respectable restaurant on the Maison Doree plan. The lots are 183 feet 10 inches in depth on the westerly side, and 113 feet deep on the easterly side, on which might be erected a large hall. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, offer, at private sale, on the Grand Boulevard, beautiful villa and six acres of land at Manhattan Heights, with stable and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, with one of the finest views on the island. This property will not be cut into by the streets, as now laid out by the City maps; (see map in the New-York *World*, Feb. 15, between 136th and 138th sts., Boulevard and 12th-av.) Apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop house on East 12th-st., near 4th-av., having all improvements complete.
Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON,
No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 30th-st., 22.6x60x100; price, $17,500; four-story brick on 26th-st., near 6th-av., $14,000; four-story brown-stone, 5th-av., above 34th-st., about $80,000; a fine tenement property, renting for $3,800; price, $25,000.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, 18.9x50; lot one-half the block; all modern improvements; in perfect order, on 49th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. For price, terms and permits apply to
KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

$12,500.—FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE three-story high-stoop brick house, with extension and modern improvements, in 26th-st., near 8th-av.; heater and gas fixtures included. Inquire of WM. E. KEYS, No. 505 West 19th-st., near 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 4 West 39th-st., with or without furniture. Apply on premises, or to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN 6TH-AV., NEAR WAVERLEY-PLACE, a three-story brick house, about 22x75. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.
Eight four-story and basement stores, 50 feet deep; lots 112 deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., will be sold low so that interest on purchase will be only about half the rent and nearly all may remain on mortgage; will sell one or all. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON OXFORD-ST., near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a four-story brown-stone house, 23 feet front, 15 rooms; modern improvements; complete order. Apply to BALDWIN & REEVE, No. 4 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 75 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house 23x50, lot 145 feet deep; will be sold with or without parlor furniture. For terms apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.
Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.
Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.
Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.
Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.
The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Old Albany Road, Westchester County, two miles north of Peekskill, convenient to Hudson Railroad Depot; house is large, two stories and cellar, with extension; contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; outbuildings consist of two barns, granary, carriage-house, stable, gashouse, &c.; 83 acres of good land, with exception of 20 acres of wood; plenty of choice fruit trees. The above is well worthy the attention of parties desiring to purchase a country residence. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or JOHN SIMPSON, No. 25 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, A PLEASANT AND convenient residence on Remsen-st., being but a few minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of J. B. BAYLIES, Dentist, No. 29 East 18th-st., two doors east of Broadway, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Also a place in Yonkers, on Lake-av., of about 2½ acres, with a good house and outbuildings nearly new, with shade and fruit trees, waterfall, &c. For particulars inquire as above.

PLAINFIELD.—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat, situated three minutes from station on a prominent corner; house contains ten rooms; furnace, marble mantels and gas, good stable, grounds comprise nearly an acre very nicely improved, with abundance of young evergreen and fruit trees; house and grounds in perfect order; $13,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in this City or Brooklyn, a farm, within an hour's ride of this City by railroad, situated on the banks of a river, and containing 17 acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Address A. B., Box No. 6,833 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat, pleasantly located at Clifton, Staten Island; handsome modern dwelling, outbuildings, and about 8¾ acres ground; fine fruit and shade trees; price $16,000; terms very easy. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY 12 farms; in Newcastle 10, 30, 52, 98 and 165 acres; in Somers 50, 87, 170 and 175 acres; in Yorktown 100, 125 and 150 acres.
JOSEPH GRIFFEN,
No. 185 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 34 acres, with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY Seat, with four acres of land, situated on River-road, will be sold very much less than value by
A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, offer at private sale an elegant farm of 155 acres, between White Plains and Portchester, Westchester County; price $20,000. Apply at No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY AT ELIZABETH, Rahway, Plainfield, Englewood, Hohokus, Madison and other points. Splendid farms near Somerville. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, THIRTEEN rooms, in excellent order; nine miles from New-York; on Morris and Essex Railroad; two minutes from depot. C. L. SMITH, No. 42 Park-place.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

NO SMELL, NO SMOKE, NO DANGER
In using the Non-Explosive Oil. Sold at
No. 76 Cortlandt-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—CENTRALLY located between 20th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; an entire unfurnished 2d floor desired, as the applicants prefer furnishing; private table for four or five persons required. Address, with terms, &c., M. A., Box No. 380 Post-office.

NO. 25 HORATIO-ST., CONVENIENT TO 8th-av. cars, furnished parlor floor with board, $35 per week; also, front room, second floor, $18 per week with board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family; English basement house; No. 262 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.; no moving.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, parlor floor, with board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Address H. A., Box No. 763 Post-office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN a pleasant room with board in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.

A THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH one or two bedrooms, at No. 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir-square.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—TWO BEDROOMS, with first-class board, for one or two gentlemen; reference required. Apply at No. 271 West 11th-st.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 352 West 15th-st., (near 8th-av.,) to let without board; neighborhood good. Terms moderate.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room, with or without board; also, a hall bedroom; terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 23 WEST 20TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom and single room to let, with or without board.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS AN experienced and thorough farmer, to rent a productive farm near New-York City. Address WM. ELTING & CO., No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York, or N. MOFFIT, care J. S. Watson, Boiling Spring, N. J.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
H. O'FARRELL is now offering the largest stocks of the above goods at his establishments, Nos. 486 and 488 Avenue A, and 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., comprising all the varied styles in both departments of the trade, preparatory to commencing his Spring campaign, and will sell off at lower prices than has been ever offered to the public. Call and judge for yourselves.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
TO LET
all the spacious and well-lighted lofts in the
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S MARBLE BUILDING,
corner Hudson and Jay sts.;
FOUR FLOORS, 100x100;
will be let as an entirety, or to two houses.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE.
The south half of store No. 23 Park-place; first floor, basement and sub-cellar; 29 by 75½ feet. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 330 Broadway. Or, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TO LET,
The fine large offices, second story, front and rear, of the marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOME AND MERCER STS.
To let the store and house northwest corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Rent, $4,000. Apply to
J. B. DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTING the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond Landing, on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; icehouse filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON LINE OF the Morristown and Essex Railroad to rent for one or more years; a furnished house, size 50x50 feet; gas throughout; ice-house filled; five acres of land well shaded; stable accommodations for five or more horses. For further information apply at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1, between 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, (OR WOULD SELL,) IN Westport, Conn., from April 1, the desirable house next to the Church of the Holy Trinity; village very healthy; fine churches, good schools and stores. Price $100 per month, or $600 per year. Apply to EDWARD BEEBE, Esq., No. 92 Broadway, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st.—opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12½. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No 56 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—The building No. 680 Broadway, lot 28.2x130, with alley in rear. The building is well arranged for letting, and is susceptible of easy alteration for any purpose. Also, the small store No. 1 Great Jones-st. Apply in the East River National Bank.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, several furnished and unfurnished Winter and Summer residences, with gas and modern improvements, fruit and vegetable gardens, stables, lawns and shade trees; five minutes from ferry.
Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A VERY desirable dwelling, eleven rooms, furnished with carpets if desired, three minutes from depot; possession April 1 or May 1. Address Mrs. F. G. McCOMB, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 350 East 57th-st., three story and basement; all modern improvements; in perfect order; rent low to a small family. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF STORE NO. 219 Church-st., between Walker and Lispenard; appointments first-class; rent reasonable. Apply to Messrs. CRANE & OGDEN, No. 40 Lispenard-st., or W. H. NOLTE, No. 26 John-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 ft., well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—STORES ON BROADWAY, WEST-ST., Greenwich-st., Water-st., 4th-st., near Broadway, &c. Houses on 10th-st., University-place, State-st. Offices on Wall-st., New-st., Hanover-st., Broadway. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts., two handsome new four-story brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 3 Pine-st., offer to rent or lease the new store No. 724 Broadway, 26x130 feet; rent $12,500; for further particulars apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, HOUSE NO. 215 East 1[?]th-st., containing 16 rooms. Inquire of A. BAUMGARTEN, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 3, between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET.—A STORY AND A HALF DWELLING-HOUSE, within two minutes walk of Darien Depot, containing an acre of ground with fruit of all kinds. Inquire on the premises of J. B. MEAD, Darien, Conn.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE EXTRA wide house, No. 77 Clinton-place. To be seen by permit only, from RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-PLACE, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front high-stoop house No. 111 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in perfect order. For permits, apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house on 35th-st., completely furnished, in perfect order, to a private family; first-class location; rent $300 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN 19TH WARD, BROOKLYN, FIRST-CLASS location, a large and handsome three-story brick house with two lots of ground and brick stable. For particulars address A. W. B., No. 25 Ferry-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 88 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET TO A MAN AND WIFE—A DESIRABLE third floor in the brown-stone house, No. 445 West 47th-st.; water, gas, &c.; immediate possession.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A very desirable brown-stone house in 45th-st. J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

NO. 170 MYRTLE-AV., BROOKLYN.—Store and dwelling to let from 1st May. Apply at No. 112 Montague-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN the Ninth Ward; good location. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BETWEEN 30th and 50th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., on the south side of the way or either side of the avenues, a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, full size, or one or more building lots. Address, with particulars and price, J. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A double or two large furnished or unfurnished first-class houses, connecting either on 5th-av. or on close proximity between 23d and 34th sts. Will pay from $8,000 to $10,000. Adress K. K., Box No. 6,862 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished country residence, with good outbuildings and five or ten acres of land, within 1½ hours' ride of the City. Address, with particulars, J. R., Box No. 1,639 Post-office, New-York.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED by a gentleman, wife and one child, from May 1, 1868. If suited would lease for two or three years. Address Box No. 822 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY and attic house, 25 feet wide, between 14th and 42d sts.; price not to exceed $30,000. Address M., Box No. 3,127 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us under the firm name of VAN RIPER & MARTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
JOHN B. MARTIN.
STAPLETON, Staten Island, Feb. 26, 1868.
J. B. MARTIN will continue the business, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for ...

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
The company appearing at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, March 2, 1868.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 28,
Last appearance of the world-renowned German basso,
Herr JOSEPH HERRMANS,
Last appearance of the famous premiere danseuse,
Mlle. RITA SANGALLI,
when Meyerbeer's masterwork, in four acts,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO,
will be performed for the last time this season, with the following excellent cast:
Mme. Anna de la Grange..........Alice
Miss Isabella McCulloch..........Isabella
Signor Brignoli..........Robert
Herr Joseph Herrmans..........Bertram
Signor Lorini..........Raimbaldo
Mlle. Sangalli..........Helene
New and magnificent costumes and scenery, increased chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. Nicolao
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 29, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND GALA FAREWELL MATINEE,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Admission to Matinee, (all parts of the House,) One Dollar. No reserved seats.
Tickets for the Matinee (to avoid the rush at the door) can now be had at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway. Seats for "Roberto" can now be secured at the regular ticket offices, as above.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL MATINEE.
Grand Farewell Matinee.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA,
The company appearing in Philadelphia on Monday, March 2, 1868.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 29, at 1 P. M.,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Last time this season.
Mme. Anna De La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signors Brignoli, Orlandini, Sarti, Coletti, Nicolao.
In the ball-room scene Mlle. Rita Sangalli will dance a pas de deux.
Admission (no reserved seats) $1 to all parts of the house. Tickets can now be purchased, in order to avoid the rush at the doors, at box office of Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
HUNDRED and THIRTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which continues to receive on each representation the unqualified admiration of
FASHIONABLE and ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
and is universally pronounced the most popular opera ever produced
IN AMERICA.
It will be repeated
THIS EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
and at the
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1 o'clock,
with the original cast as follows:
The Grand Duchess..........Mlle. TOSTEE.
Fritz.....M. GUFFROY | Gen. Boum.....DUCHESNE
Prince Paul.....LEDUC | Baron Puck.....LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog.....WALTER | Nepomuc.....MONIER
Wanda..........Mlle. DE FELCOURT.
All the seats will be reserved at the
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEES,
and tickets will not be sold beyond the seating capacity of the house.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 29,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

FAUST MATINEE.—PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
FAUST MATINEE. SATURDAY, FEB. 29.
FAUST MATINEE. TICKET ONE DOLLAR.
FAUST MATINEE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
FAUST MATINEE. DOORS OPEN AT 12
FAUST MATINEE. TO BEGIN AT 1 O'CLOCK.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
TESTIMONIAL CONCERT to Miss FANNIE LOOMIS,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON,
MISS J. APPELLE,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
MR. J. N. PATTISON, MR. HERMAN TROST,
CAVALIERE PAOLO GIORZA.
Tickets $1.

STEINWAY HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 28,
DU CHAILLU'S LAST LECTURE,
THE NEGRO TRIBES OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA,
TYPES AND RACES OF MANKIND.
Tickets of admission $1; can be had at all the principal music stores and at the ticket office of the hall. Doors open at 7, lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, March 1, with the following eminent artists: Miss ALIDE TOPP, Pianist; Miss JENNY LANDSMAN, Contralto; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist, and THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

THE PARIS PICTURES
AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION
Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A BRILLIANT LIGHT
Can be secured by using the oil sold by the Non-Explosive Oil Company, No. 76 Cortlandt-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.
50,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and full head-lined.
Bids for Coffee and Sugar to be made duty paid.
15,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR, to be packed in strong well strapped boxes of 200 pounds each.
15,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, 10,000 pounds in boxes as above, and 5,000 pounds in well coopered barrels, full head-lined.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the coffee and sugars must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.
TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office until Saturday, March 7, next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the mason and carpenter work of the building for offices, out-door poor and stables. The whole building to be completed by the 1st of August, 1868, for which satisfactory security will be required. The plans and specifications will be exhibited at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., from 27th February to the 7th day of March, 1868.
JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.
Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the conveyance, during a period of one year, commencing on the 24th day of May next, monthly, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement, with suitable accommodation for 50 first-class and 100 second-class passengers, stating the rates payable for passage, and for the freight of measurement goods, dry and wet.
The steamer to leave New-Orleans on the fourth Saturday in each month, taking the English mails and all other mails for British Honduras. The passage from New-Orleans to be performed in five days. The steamer to remain at Belize for seven days, any day on which her arrival may be later than 12 o'clock at noon not to be reckoned as one of the seven.
The tenders to state for what additional charge the steamer will call at Havana either way. Tenders to be sent to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New-Orleans before the 25th of March, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.
N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the Imperial or Colonial Government are exempt in British Honduras from port charges.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 30th of March, 1868, at noon, for making the repairs that may become necessary on the United States pier at Oswego, N. Y., up to Nov. 30, 1868; *all the materials* for said repairs being furnished *by the United States.*
The price must be stated at so much per 1,000 feet b. m. of the lumber, per pound of the iron and spike, and per cubic yard of stone which shall be used in making said repairs, and must cover all the expenses for tools, machinery, scows, &c., the tearing up and removing old work, and the completion of the repairs in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer in charge.
Bids must be in duplicate and guaranteed, upon forms which, with all the information in the possession of the undersigned, can be obtained by application, in person or by letter, to this office.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, LAST FRIDAY OR Saturday, from No. 93 5th-av., a King Charles slut; answers to Fan; has a bare spot on her back; the above reward will be paid for the dog or information where she may be found.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
GREAT PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT.
DELIGHTED CROWDS!!! SPLENDID HIT!!!
BEST ATTRACTIONS IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the great
MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her popular, original and inimitable personation of
TOPSY.
MISS ELLA CHAPMAN.....as.....LITTLE EVA
Principal characters by Mrs. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Mr. LEVICK and Mr. MITCHELL.
Last days of VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN AMERICA, including
A WHITE ZEBRA, JUST ARRIVED.
Also,
LIVING GIRAFFE, TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,
Lions, Tigers, Camels, Leopards, Llamas, and every description of Wild Animals and Birds ever captured.
TWENTY LIVING HUMAN WONDERS,
consisting of Giants, Dwarfs, Albinos, Circassian Girls, Fat Baby, Female Esau, Mammoth Lady, &c.
300,000 CURIOSITIES.
ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE ONLY 30 CENTS;
CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
FOURTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Petrella's highly comic opera,
CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with the following powerful cast:
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
MISS NATALI TESTA,
MISS ANTOINETTE RONCONI,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR BARILLI,
SIGNOR BACCELLI, and
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI.
SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
GRAND FAUST MATINEE,
With all the great artists.
Tickets $1, to all parts of the house.
MONDAY, March 2,
First appearance in New-York of the America Prima Donna,
MME. AGATHA STATES.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
Fourth and positively the last representation of ROUNDHEADS AND CAVALIERS, received on each previous performance with every demonstration of delight; principal characters being called before the curtain at the end of every act. Juliet, Miss MARY MITCHELL; Marston, J. W. ALBAUGH. SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, benefit of J. W. ALBAUGH. MONDAY, the great tragic actress, Mrs. EMMA WALLER, in her great rendition of MEG MERRILES.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that MRS. KEMBLE will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
At STEINWAY HALL,
in the following order:
On MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
CORIOLANUS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE TEMPEST.
On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7,
KING LEAR.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, and the following days.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Revival of the immensely popular
GREAT EQUINE COMEDY
replete with ludicrous incidents, introducing
TRAINED HORSES IN COMIC ROLES
as well as all the exciting scenes of
A REAL RACING EVENT,
entitled
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NEW-YORK—No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. State.
A few vacancies in the piano, singing and violin classes.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.
Organs to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are now making and offer to the public the finest instrument manufactured in this City, and for less price. The "patent agraffe" treble is put in every class of piano without extra charge. Every instrument is fully warranted six years.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—GREAT BARGAINS given for cash; rented and rent applied if purchased; second-hand pianos by Chickering, Stodart, Worcester and others, very low. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR ABILITY wishes a position as soprano in a good quartet choir, not having had much experience; would be willing to stay a short time for the sake of practice. Address E. G. M., Station F.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CHURCH Organ, with two rows of keys. Address, stating number of stops, price, &c., F., Box No. 5,389 New-York Post-office.

EXTRA ROSEWOOD PIANO, PATRICK Lynch; Concertina, Wheatstone, but little used. At SYPHER & CO.'S, No. 557 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMER MAGENTA FOR SALE.
The STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY offer for sale the above superior, first-class steamboat, built of the very best materials, fully coppered, and in speed is probably not excelled by any other steamer of her size in the United States. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 207 feet; breadth of beam, 3[?] feet 3 inches; wheels double-bolted, 26 feet in diameter. She has two No. 1 flue boilers, in fine order; steam chimney 16 feet high from shell; cylinder 48 inches; 9 feet stroke; wrought-iron shaft; independent fire-pump and blower-engines; 631 14-100 tons burden, and easy draft of water. Her whole furnishing and equipment in cabin and saloons are nearly new and of the best quality. Ground tackling, boats, &c., are all in prime order and fit for immediate service. The steamer would be an acquisition to any party requiring a boat of her class, both in regard to speed, strength and superior accommodations for passengers.
The boat may be seen at the wharf of the Company, foot of Centre-st., Newark, N. J., and fuller particulars and conditions may be had by application to
JOHN H. STEPHENS, President, Newark, N. J.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
The upper-cabin propeller steamer TRANSIT and the lightering and wrecking steamer HARVEST, now lying at North 4th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

THE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL COMPANY Sell but one quality, unequaled for safety, economy and comfort. Cans of 5 gallons, $3 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH WEEK
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
Ending with the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHTS
of the present series of Popular Plays, on account of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
FRIDAY, Feb. 28,
LAST NIGHT
Of the comic drama entitled
"OURS."
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss TIMONY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 29—LAST NIGHT OF SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five-act drama of
ROSEDALE
has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted for the first time in three years on
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1868,
AND DURING THE WEEK.
The drama will be produced with the utmost care—ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY has been painted, NEW and BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS will be introduced. The COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS, also new; and the greatest pains will be taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.
Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S. ROSEDALE. EXTRA
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

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WALLACK'S. ROSEDALE. EXTRA
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
LAST NIGHT OF | THE PEARL
Supported by | of
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GEORGIA.

Negro Labor—Indisposition of the Freedmen to Make Contracts—Gen. Sibley's Order—The Tendency and Effect of Negro Class Legislation—Proceedings of the Convention, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

While the Convention is engaged in animated discussion of the absolute right of the negroes to ride in the same railroad cars with white people, to lodge at the same hotels and eat at the same table, the difficulty in hiring negro laborers to make this year's crop, in inducing them to keep their contracts where they make any, and to work where they have contracted, engages the attention of that large class of the population who take a material view of affairs, and believe it is better for the community, black and white, that the negroes should work diligently to make corn and cotton, than that they should have the unquestionable right to lodge at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, or occupy dress boxes at the opera.

In every large town, and in every village there are hundreds of able-bodied laborers, with their families, without any means of subsistence, who cannot be induced to contract to work on a plantation for the year. They have no money, no food, no shelter but ragged tents made of pieces of old blankets and refuse sacks, and yet if a planter offers to hire these people for the year, to give them food, lodging and raiment, besides fair monthly wages or a share of what they produce, nineteen out of every twenty will refuse to contract. They answer; "We didn't 'low to work reglar for all the year. We aim to get a job of work by the day." Or they say, "We worked hard for two years and didn't make nothing by contracts: we are now gwine to try it by ourselves." In the meantime, the necessary farm work is neglected where the owners are able to employ hands, and in a few days it will be too late to attempt to make a crop for this year. The fact is indisputable that this state of things is mainly due to the wicked advice of Radical emissaries, whose principal aim it is to create ill will and bad feeling between the whites and the negroes; to make the blacks believe that their suffering and want are wholly attributable to the animosity of the whites, and that their only chance of safety and welfare is in following the advice of the Radicals in all things. Were the negroes, happy, comfortable and thriving on the plantations of the landowners, they might not be so easily persuaded to vote as the Radicals decree in the coming election. By keeping the two races divided and unfriendly the power of the Leagues is irresistible, and by encouraging a large black population in and near the cities and towns, they are more accessible and more easily manipulated whenever the times comes to use them. If they starve, as starve they must, they are told that Congress will feed them through the Bureau. They are led to believe that millions of dollars have been voted to give them "a plenty of meat and bread and good clothes to wear," and they are persuaded that the best and surest way to make the landowners sell or rent little farms to the colored people, is to refuse to work either for money wages or a share of the produce.

I have seen a large number of farmers from different parts of Upper Georgia, who come here hoping to engage hands. They found numbers who were doing nothing and living in utter want and squalor, but when they said they wanted hands to contract for the year to work upon a farm, they could not find more than one in twenty who would agree to work. A friend of mine who came here to engage laborers employed the services of an intelligdnt negro waiter at the hotel where we stayed, who promised to do his best to earn the liberal remuneration he was to receive for every hand he obtained. After a delay of some days the agent reported a complete failure. He said he could not get a single able hand to engage for the year. I pressed him to tell me the reason of this, as the farm laborers generally had no money and they could not all get work in Atlanta, and he told me that they were told not to work under contracts for the year, that "them as were *free* would have a heap better chance from the Convention than them as were hired to white rebels, and that if they wants a good start and a bit of land, them will get it who keeps therselves free," and that as for food and clothes the Bureau will attend to all that.

I can furnish no more convincing proof of the extent to which this demoralization of the laboring class has gone than to point to the recent address published by Gen. C. C. Sibley, the Military Commander of the State of Georgia, and *ex-officio* Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in which he warns the freedmen against their false teachers and the evils of idleness, explodes the ingenious deceptions concocted by the leagues, and advises them to go to work, and that at once. Gen. Sibley is an officer of remarkable sense, prudence and patience. He eschews politics in every shape, has nothing to do with parties and cliques, thinks and acts for himself, and knows no other guide than duty. Nobody in Georgia is in a better position to judge of the condition, temper and disposition of the freedmen. His subordinates are everywhere in the State, and if they err in their reports, it is certain that they will lean to the side of the black man, and if possible throw the blame, if any there be, upon the whites. The urgency of the case, the irremediable injury to agriculture, and the threated destruction of the colored people, induced the General to interpose his authority and good advice, and try to mitigate, if he cannot arrest, the evil. His agents will give wide circulation to his counsels; but the league orators will do their utmost to defeat his wise purpose; and the chances are in their favor, as their recommendation carries idleness with it, while the General advises hard, diligent labor.

I thought as I listened to Mr. Bedford's long speech about the "equal accommodation" for colored people on the cars and steamboats, and the ingenious systems of torture which he proposes to inflict on common carriers if they omit to furnish luxurious comforts to the colored ladies and gentlemen, that he would be much more usefully employed in advocating some plan to promote industry, thrift and honest labor, than in filling the silly heads of the negroes with false ideas of equality. If half the time and half the breath which are expended in cunningly devised plans to make the negroes idle and worthless were used in encouraging them to be honest, virtuous and industrious, the "negro difficulty" would be much nearer adjustment than I ever expect to see it. The negro vote is the first great consideration, and the second is that it be cast on the side of Radicalism. Everything which tends to secure this end is eminently praiseworthy, and everything which militates against it is rebellion. If the negro vote can be so managed and controlled that it will be cast for Radicalism in the Fall of this year, it will be a matter of comparatively small importance that both white men and negroes should starve for want of bread. What are corn and cotton as compared with votes, and those radical votes? A whole day was spent in the Convention discussing the class of cars and the conveniences furnished to colored people by the railroad companies, and proposing to make it part of the fundamental law that there shall be no difference whatever. All attempts at compromise, like a provision that if colored people pay the same fare they shall have the same accommodations as whites, were pronounced by Mr. Bedford to be "handsome dodges," to which no human power could ever induce him to consent. Nothing but soft-cushioned seats, finely painted ceilings and Venetian blinds would ever satisfy the colored people of the district which he represents in the Convention, which it will not be his fault if he does not represent in Congress, and of which the negro population is over two to one as compared with the whites.

The direct effect of all this pseudo philanthropy and solicitude is to turn the heads of the colored people, make them believe that they are the superior race, and disgust them with the pursuits of industry. Naturally idle and improvident, they need far less bad advice than they are daily receiving to make them think that labor of any kind is but another form of slavery. With their present confused ideas of *mine* and *yours*, they do not require to be told, so often that the property which belongs to their late owners is the fruit of their unrewarded toil, and is consequently justly theirs, to make their preference for petty larceny as a means of subsistence more decided than it is at present. All the speeches and all the laws and all the addresses which have been made, passed and published since the emancipation of the negroes by their so-called friends, have been calculated to mislead and demoralize them, and make them dissatisfied with the only calling for which nine hundred and ninety-nine of every thousand are fitted. While they are looking anxiously to their friends, (?) like Mr. Bedford, to acquire the right to occupy the "bridal chamber" at the St. Nicholas or on the steamboats and the cushioned cars on the railroads, and while they are meditating whether or not they shall "run for Congress themselves or send Mr. Bedford," the land is uncultivated, the plows are idle and the hoes are resting in the toolhouse. The area of agricultural operations this year is much smaller than in 1867, on account of the want of means of the farmers; but if some change does not take place—if Gen. Sibley's good advice is not heeded, and that speedily—it will be still further restricted, and the area of destitution largely increased. I have heard and read a great deal about the coercion employed by planters to make the freedmen vote as they direct or abstain from voting altogether. But I have never found one instance in which it has been proved that an employer dismissed or refused to employ a hand because he voted or refused to vote as he pleased. I have taken pains to investigate several cases of alleged coercion and invariably found that the coercion existed only in the brain of the narrator of "the outrage," or by some negro who had been dismissed for bad conduct and was taught to cover his fault by making it appear that he was a martyr to political independence.

Since the financial affairs of the Convention have become "easier," and the combined prospects of Capt. Rockwell's industry, Mr. Hopkins' loan and the Convention tax have become brighter and more promising of $9 a day and mileage, the industry of delegates—never very great—has sensibly diminished, and talk has taken the place of business. The fact is, there are too many delegates who are running for Congress with all their might, and they think that the oftener they speak, whether they say anything or not, the better are their chances. There is one man in particular who is always "making suggestions." He has spoken once or twice on every subject from the organization to the adjournment to-day. It was said of him by a sarcastic colleague that were the Lord's Prayer offered as a section of the Constitution—would certainly make a "suggestion" with a view to amendment. He is a little man with a remarkably long forefinger, which he points solemnly at those whom he seeks to convince or convert. His fund of suggestions is apparently inexhaustible, I am sorry to say, and now that the report of the Judiciary Committee is under discussion, they will be without end and number.

My predictions as to the reports of the Special Committees on the homestead exemption and the apportionment of members of the General Assembly, have been fully verified. Every head of a family shall have real estate to the value of $2,500 in gold, and personal property to the value of $2,000 in specie, forever exempt from levy and sale for debt. There is no doubt that this report will be adopted by a large majority.

The Apportionment Committee leave the Senate just as it is—that is, one Senator from each of the forty-four Senatorial districts. The only change in the House is the addition of six members to the present number—169; that is one additional from each of the large counties, in which the cities of Augusta, Atlanta, Savannah and Macon are situated, and from the counties of Houston and Baker. These six counties will have three members each, the thirty-one next largest counties will have two members each, and the rest one member each—making in all one hundred and seventy-five representatives. Mr. Bryant made an ineffectual attempt to introduce his population-basis idea, and fillibustered considerably. He was forced to retreat, however, along his whole line.

It was reported that Mr. Benjamin H. Hill would address the people to-night, on "The Situation," but, to the great disappointment of both friends and opponents, professional engagements prevent the Ex-Confederate Senator from keeping his appointment.

Two lectures from Admiral Semmes, a leap-year party to which ladies invited the gentlemen, a "calico hop," a speech from Dr. Blount, who is "running for Congress," are among the entertainments for the week, some of which have been, and others still to be enjoyed.

The editorial of the Times, on the Bingham-Alabama bill, has been widely read and heartily commended by every honest reconstructionist as the honest exposition of irresistible truth.

QUONDAM.

CANAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Resolutions Introduced—Harbor and Canal Improvements—Final Adjournment.

From Our Own Reporter.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Convention reassembled at about 11 o'clock, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read.

Thomas Kearney, of Albany, was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Clapp, their chairman, reported the following:

Whereas, The Canals of the State of New-York have been constructed at great expense, and are regarded with just pride as the source of our commercial prosperity and greatness; and

Whereas, In the construction of these lines of water communication, and in the imposition of tolls upon property transported thereupon, the State of New-York has covenanted with the great West to afford to all its States and Territories a cheap and commodious outlet for their products; and,

Whereas, Through a change in the system of their management and repair, by which they have been transferred from the charge of Superintendents to the care of Contractors, who have sought to make them serviceable to their own interests more than to the wants and demands of commerce, or to the benefit of those who have invested their capital in boats and property with which to navigate these inland channels of commerce; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the present contract system of keeping the canals of the State in repair as entirely subversive of the interests of the State and of those engaged in canal commerce, and subservient alone to the advantage and profit of the contractors, as detrimental to the welfare of commerce, and ruinous alike to the canals and their interests, and to those who have invested their enterprise and capital in the transportation of property through these channels of communication; and we therefore call upon the Legislature of the State to repeal the laws under which the State canals are kept in repair by contract, and to enact others which shall provide for their repair by superintendents or some other responsible agents, so that they may be kept in navigable condition during the season of navigation, and rendered available to the demands and interests of commerce.

Resolved, That the public interest demands a radical and thorough reform in the entire management of our State canals, and to this end, integrity, experience and undoubted fitness and capacity should be the first requisite in all such appointments, as the Auditor of the Canal Department, paymasters and superintendents of repairs, and these qualifications should be held paramount to all other considerations in filling these important trusts.

Resolved, That the gross wrongs that have been inflicted upon the boatmen and forwarders connected with the commerce of our State canals, through the culpability that has marked their management, challenge our warmest sympathies and best efforts to secure for them proper relief at the earliest possible moment, through a radical and thorough change in their management; and that it is the duty of the Legislature to give its early attention to this subject, and to provide without delay for such reforms in the management of the canals as the present emergency may seem to demand.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention, and of the people of the State of New-York, are due to those Senators, through whose agency and efficiency the frauds that have been perpetrated upon the Canal interests of the State, have been thoroughly investigated and exposed to public view; and through which the people have been enabled to understand, to some extent, the gross system of plunder that has been practised upon the Canal Fund of the State, and upon their own interest; and through which the usefulness of the canals has been seriously crippled, if not entirely destroyed.

Resolved, That the large number of boats now frozen in the canal, and which have on board millions of dollars worth of property, detained from its proper destination by this occurrence, have been prevented from reaching the Hudson River by a low stage of water in the canal and other mismanagement; and this detention being the result of a diversion of the water that is intended for the canal, we most earnestly protest against any further use of the water that properly belongs to canal navigation for any purpose whatever.

Resolved, That in the management of the canals of this State the first and highest object to be sought should be to facilitate and promote business and commerce, and that any plan which should fail to accomplish this object by attempting to lessen the expense of repairs is a false economy, unworthy of the Empire State, and unworthy of the occupants of the great valley extending from the ocean to the lakes.

Resolved, That the Erie Canal, through its whole line from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany, and the Champlain Canal, should, without delay, be fully completed, so that the largest class boats could pass with dispatch and safety, and to this end all the old bench walls should be removed, and double locks should be completed at every point.

Without taking action on these resolutions, Mr. Fish, of Rochester, from the Business Committee, recommended the following business:

1. To repeal the acts creating and extending the power of the Contracting Board.
2. The indorsement of the principal features of Senate bill 68.
3. To abrogate all canal contracts, not subjecting the contractor to damages, in case of a violation of contract.
4. To prosecute those who have obtained State funds fraudulently.
5. To prosecute persons using canal waters illegally.
6. To punish lock-tenders or other officers for illegally exacting money.
7. To immediately bottom out the canals, so as to secure at all times, sufficient water for an easy passage to boats drawing six feet.
8. To increase the capacity of the five lift locks near Syracuse.
9. To secure the prompt repair of all locks and lock-gates, waste weirs, &c.
10. To provide for a longer continuance of canal navigation, by an earlier opening in the Spring.
11. That a memorial be prepared for the Legislature, urging such reforms as will give greater efficiency to the canals of the State.

The Senate bill which was referred to was read, declaring that present contracts shall not be invalidated; that contractors may surrender their agreements; that the Canal Commissioner shall take up all surrendered contracts; that superintendents of repairs may be appointed, and that paymasters, who shall pay all debts once a month, may be appointed, at such compensation as may be determined by the proper authorities.

Mr. Fish offered a resolution directing the President to appoint a committee of seven to confer with the Senate and Assembly Canal Committees, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Fish, of Montgomery, moved that the resolutions of the Committee be adopted, which was done unanimously.

Mr. Bull, of Buffalo, offered a resolution in favor of a reduction of tolls upon fuel, according to a bill introduced by Mr. Pitts into the Assembly. This was supported by Mr. Clapp, of Buffalo, in a cogent and well-considered speech. Mr. Fish also spoke on the same side, illustrating the necessity by showing that coal had been sold for $17 per ton in Rochester.

Mr. Henry Smith, of Albany, moved to lay the matter on the table, as a canal should first be provided before the question of tolls should be considered.

Mr. Henry O'Reilly remarked that there was a necessity of having a heavy return freight, and it was afforded by coal. It it clear to any apprehension that a forwarder who has no return load must charge higher for his outward load, and consequently cost more to the consumer.

Mr. Niles opposed it.

A motion of Mr. Chamberlain to refer the question to a committee of five was lost.

The whole question, after some discussion, was then laid upon the table.

The Senate bill was then again read, and Mr. Fish spoke on the present wretched condition of the Canals. It cost him more money to send coal from Rochester to Dansville than it did from Rochester to New-York. He estimated the expense to the State, if it repaired the Canals, to be $3,000,000, and proportionately to the lesser lines. A boatman had gone up the Genesee Valley Canal from Rochester to Dansville, early last Summer, and was not seen again until the end of the Summer. Upon being asked where he had been all Summer, he replied, "Why, I started to go to Dansville, and I haven't got there yet." Lock tenders demand pay, and if they did not receive it the boat was sunk. The fraud and extortions in the canal business were much greater now than ever before, and there are sixteen locks where fees are charged systematically, and boatmen could not well avoid paying.

Mr. Griffin said that twenty millions of bushels of grain had gone down the Mississippi this year which should have gone down the Erie Canal.

The first section of the report of the Committee, indorsing the Senate bill for abolishing contracts, was then adopted.

A substitute for the second section was adopted, declaiming very strongly against the thieving of the canal system, as at present carried on.

On the third resolution a motion was made, but not carried, to strike out any exception from the abolition of the Canal Contract, not reserving those who have vested rights. It was amended so that it should read that all contracts that could be legally abolished should be, and disclaiming any desire to have political favor shown to any man on this question. It was then adopted, as was also the fourth.

On the fifth resolution an amendment was adopted, offered by Mr. Littlejohn, requesting the State to buy up the leases and water rights along the canal.

The sixth recommendation was adopted.

In the seventh resolution the part relating to test gauges was struck out. Senator Mattoon offered an amendment desiring the Legislature to appropriate moneys for necessary canal purposes, but it was not pressed.

Sections eight, nine, ten and eleven were adopted, completing the suggestions of the Business Committee. Mr. Ketchum, of Wayne, offered a supplementary resolution, asking the Legislature to appropriate the requisite moneys for the purposes of the resolutions. Adopted.

Mr. Caleb offered the following:

Resolved, That greater facilities are imperatively demanded on the part of New-York for the accommodation of the extensive and constantly-increasing commerce of the canals of the State, and that experience teaches that this commerce cannot be conveniently carried on without having a suitable portion of the waters of the harbor set apart for the exclusive use of the large number of canal-boats that are daily arriving and departing during the season of navigation.

Adopted.

Mr. McGowan offered a resolution calling a Convention a year from the present. Mr. Niles offered a substitute, desiring a committee to be appointed who should have power to call future Conventions. The latter was adopted.

Thanks were tendered to the officers of the Convention.

Mr. Littlejohn offered a resolution recommending the use of Amsden's hydrostatic scales on the canals, thus avoiding the necessity of the use of weigh-locks. After considerable deliberation it was adopted.

Mr. Fassett offered a resolution appointing a committee of five, with Mr. Frank Chamberlain as chairman, to draw up a petition to the Legislature. Carried.

A local committee of seven was appointed to assist the State Committee, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*, at the call of the Committee.

In the evening a banquet was held in the Delavan House, provided by the liberality of the Albanians, which was heartily enjoyed by the canal men and some guests.

Reclaimed Inebriates.

The Sunday morning breakfasts given gratuitously at the Howard Mission in New-Bowery to the unfortunate Saturday night lodgers in adjacent station houses, have come to be a very important feature in the work of this praiseworthy institution. Every Sunday morning nearly 150 such persons, approved by the Police Captains, are furnished with substantial warm meals, to which, it is needless to say, they do full justice under the pressure of the keenest hunger. After they have all been thus satisfied, the company, consisting of men and women of almost all ages, and some of them of the most squalid and depraved appearance, are addressed by the Superintendent, Rev. W. H. Van Meter, and others, who kindly admonish them of the fate of the vicious and beseech them to reform their lives. During a period of five months as many as twenty confirmed drunkards, who have been thus kindly cared for, have been reclaimed and are now sober, industrious persons—some of them living in the Inebriates' Home, Brooklyn, while a few have been furnished with employment by business men. Last evening a large meeting in the Howard Mission House, New Bowery, was addressed by a number of these rescued ones, whose plain but thrilling narratives were listened to with the deepest attention. Among others who spoke was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, who told the story of his fall from virtue with a degree of genuine emotion and a depth of pathos that brought tears to the eyes of all who listened to him. He said that he is the son of a clergyman in England, and that on account of his vicious course of life he was compelled by his father to leave home. He was supplied with money enough to pay his passage hither, and a surplus with which he could subsist until he found employment. In a strange land he squandered his funds in the company of the most degraded and vile, with whom he met in some of the dens in the lower part of the City. His money gone, he became desperate, and was turning the thoughts of suicide or felony over in his mind, when he happened to pass the Fourth Precinct Station-house on Saturday night. Here he entered, and requested a lodging until the following morning, which was granted, and he took his first sleep in an unpaid-for bed. He said that the prime cause of his misery had been the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor, for which he had long entertained a strong love. He had now resolved to reform and go back to his father's house as soon as he could raise the means with which to do so. Another speaker had been a dentist to the royal family of France; a third a noted English prize-fighter, recently arrived from London; while others of less note had filled various positions of respectability in mercantile life. The audience was composed mainly of poverty-stricken denizens of that locality, who frequently wept at hearing the touching recitals of their rescued brethren. The scholars of the Mission School interspersed the exercises with pleasant songs, under the direction of the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Arnold. "All this came," said one, "of the consistency of satisfying the stomach of a hungry man before preaching repentence to him."

BILLIARDS.

A Remarkable Game—Foster Beats Dion 1,000 Points.

Last evening at the Astor Billiard-rooms, the second of the practice games between Joseph Dion and Melvin Foster, the latter of whom is preparing for his contest with John McDevitt for the championship, was played in presence of about three hundred leading professionals and amateurs. The first game was played on Tuesday night, and resulted in favor of Dion by a score of 1,500 to 1,150. Foster's largest run on that occasion was 315; Dion's was 503, with which he closed the game. The contest last evening resulted in the signal defeat of the Canadian player, as may be seen by the score appended. Foster exhibited consummate skill in bringing the balls together, and also in keeping them in that situation. Three of his large runs were terminated abruptly. The run of 205 was ended by his accidentally touching a ball in lifting his hand from the table; that of 232 by his ball "freezing," and that of 445 by his ball going into the pocket after a successful shot. On this last run the chances were that he would continue until the requisite 1,500 had been scored, which would have made his average 116. Dion was unfortunate at times, and certainly did not play up to his accustomed mark. But even if he had played as well as usual, he must have been badly beaten, as nothing could withstand Foster's admirable management of the balls. The game was played on a second-sized four-pocket Phelan & Collender table, the push shot being allowed, and "jawing" prohibited—the same terms, in every particular, as those upon which Foster is to play with McDevitt on the 8th of April. The average of the winner is considerably greater than was ever before made on a four-pocket table, in a game of like length, between players of presumed equal skill.

The following is the score:

Dion.—0, 30, 0, 16, 34. 56, 0, 4, 1, 59, 63, 31. 35, 12, 105, 2, 3, 0, 1, 4, 32, 19, 0, 0. Total, 507. Average, 21.

Foster.—0, 5, 206, 8, 245, 18, 12, 6, 3, 3, 232, 205, 445, 0, 0, 6, 3, 4, 20, 23, 2, 19, 6, 29. Total, 1,500. Average, 62½.

Dion banked three times and counted twice; Foster banked twice, but did not count. Dion played four times for safety, and Foster six times. Dion's ball went into the pocket four times, but never off of a count. Foster's went in three times, once off of a count.

Union League Club.

A regular meeting of this Club was held last evening.

The President, on taking the chair, after referring to various matters of business that would be presented connected with the election of members of the new Clubhouse, and the by-laws, said:

Lastly, gentlemen, the Executive Committee will report, through Mr. Eaton, for your consideration, a preamble and resolutions expressing the sentiments of this body in reference to the impeachment of the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. To an event of such profound significance, immediate and historic, coming when our Union, recently convulsed by civil war, is but partially restored—an event which has absorbed the attention of the country, and which, doubtless, is now exciting the astonishment and puzzling the thoughts of Europe, this Club cannot be indifferent. To us it is a matter of moment, if we regard it in the light of the last and highest test of the supremacy of the Constitution which we have assisted to preserve, and of the serene strength of a Republic based upon the affections of an intelligent and free people; and this view becomes more clear when we think of the probable results that would follow an impeachment by the popular representatives in Europe of a sovereign charged with violating the laws of the State. It concerns us also in its bearing upon the grand object of our labors and our hopes, the speedy and complete restoration of the Republic and the return of that national harmony, confidence and prosperity which our Peace Democracy, assisted by the aristocrats and money-kings of Europe conspired with the rebels to destroy, and of which they seem resolved to prevent our reënjoyment unless we will restore them to power by reëstablishing the South on the old basis of Pro-Slavery caste, privilege and aristocracy. In both aspects, then, of the impeachment, as testing the strength of the Government and affecting the question of reconstruction, this Club may, I think, speak with dignity and effect, as a body whose record presents it as the successful champion of American principles, and which from the pursuits of its members is largely identified with the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Eaton, in behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The House of Representatives, in the exercise of their constitutional rights and responsibilities, have, by a vote of 126 to 47, resolved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. By the Constitution, the trial of the accused, upon the said impeachment, will be before the Senate of the United States as a Court specially appointed for the said purpose, with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as the presiding officer thereof, and with each Senator as Judge, sworn to do impartial justice. The impeachment and trial of a President, occurring for the first time in our history, is being represented by disaffected partisans throughout the country as threatening the public peace, imparing commercial confidence, and injurious to the industrial prosperity of the people. Under these circumstances this Club, which represents, perhaps, more extensively than any other, the commercial and industrial interests of the nation which centre in New-York, deems it proper to declare its sentiments as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the devotion exhibited to the National Constitution by the mass of the American people who saved it from overthrow in the late rebellion, there is nothing in the impeachment and trial of a President in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, to disturb in any degree, the tranquility of the country, or the interest of commerce.

Resolved, That remembering the stern patriotism of the American Congress since the war began, in obeying the voice of their loyal constituents, preserving the life of the nation, vindicating the honor of its flag and defeating the efforts of domestic traitors and foreign foes for the destruction of the Constitution, we have entire confidence that all proceedings on the part of the House of Representatives as impeachers, and of the Senate as judges, will be marked by the fairness, the justice and the solemnity that befit the trial of the National Executive for offences against the dignity of the Republic.

Resolved, That whatever may be the judgment of the High Court of Impeachment, it will be calmly accepted by the nation as the final decision of an august tribunal, to whose guardianship has been committed in large measure the integrity of the Constitution, the supremacy of the laws, the sovereignty of the American people, and the majesty of impartial justice.

The resolutions were adopted.

It was stated that the new club-house in Madison-square is to be inaugurated on the 9th of April.

The Club then adjourned.

The O. Æ. Society—Annual Reunion—Addresses and Sentiments.

A large and select audience assembled in the lecture-room of Bellevue Hospital Medical College last evening, on the occasion of the fourth annual reunion of the O. Æ. Society. The Faculty of the College occupied chairs on the stage, at the left of which a band of music was stationed, which at intervals enlivened the proceedings with choice pieces.

The exercises commenced with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Beach, Chaplain of the Society.

Edward C. Harwood, M. D., President of the Society, then addressed the audience. To all those assembled he bade a hearty welcome. The principles of the Society as laid down by its founders had been carried out to the last degree, and it was right that it should be so. Truly these were the halcyon days of the members. Many interesting changes had taken place within the past four years. The founding of the Society was the result of the energetic action of three students of the class of 1864-'65 of the Bellevue Medical College. When first organized the Society met in a small room, which they engaged for the purpose, but at a later period they were allowed to meet in the class-room of the College. Their object was to promote a brotherly feeling toward each other and bind themselves more closely to their *Alma Mater*. The first reunion proved a great success, as also did those of the second and third years. The speaker next referred to the active part taken by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in founding the College, and the great advantages which the institution afforded its students. He then mentioned in terms of praise the names of some of the gentlemen who were foremost in their efforts to promote the interest of the Society. Among these were the late Simeon Draper, who was a Commissioner of Charities and Correction; Timothy Childs, Professor of Anatomy; Dr. J. T. Robinson, whose loss they had been called upon to mourn—Dr. J.T. Robinson, one of the original three; Dr. Charles A. Lee, the attendant physician upon President Lincoln in his last hours, and Dr. George B. Kent, of Newark, N. J. There was one who had proved a traitor to the order, and his name had been forever stricken from the roll. There were others among the living and the dead whose kind deeds in behalf of the Society deserved to be mentioned, but time would not permit him to do so. The speaker stated that the Society met every week to listen to the reading of an essay, and he hoped that its influence would be extended to all parts of the globe. [Applause.]

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus was the next speaker. He opened his remarks by alluding to a certain lecturess of *forty Springs*, not patent springs, [laughter,] for her modesty and ideas of morality forbade the use of them, [renewed laughter,] who asks her hearers: "For what was I made?" and on twice repeating the query was answered by one of her rich male auditors, "I give it up." The Professor would apply the remark to his listeners, and ask them if they knew for what they were created? He then spoke of the wonders of the terrestrial sphere, the marvelous mysteries of the planetary system and the rapid advance that had been made in the fields of science within the past century. He then glanced hastily at the progress made in civilization in this country and foreign countries, and alluded to the great work in that direction which yet remained to be achieved. He next referred to the mysteries of the human body, and claimed that from the fact of our limited knowledge of medical science we had but just entered upon its study. At the conclusion of his address the speaker received repeated applause.

The following sentiments were then read:

Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The Faculty. Response by Prof. Benjamin W. McCready, M. D.

The Ladies. Response by Prof. B. Fordyce Barker, M. D.

The O. Æ. Society. Response by Philip Woolf, M. D.

The Medical Profession. Response by Prof. Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.

The Memory of the Fathers of Medicine. Response by Prof. William A. Hammond, M. D.

American Surgery. Response by Prof. Alexander B. Mott, M. D.

The City of New-York. Response by Prof. William H. Van Buren, M. D.

The Graduating Class. Response by Walter L. Hall, M. D.

The exercises closed with the Benediction.

The New-York Homeopathic Medical College.

The Eighth Annual Commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College was held in the hall of the Historical Society, Second-avenue, last evening, Horace Webster, LL. D., presiding. The following members of the Faculty occupied seats on the platform: J. Beakley, M. D., Professor of Surgery; D. D. Smith, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; S. R. Kirby, M. D., Professor of Forensic Medicine; S. B. Barlow, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica*; F. W. Hunt, M. D., Special Pathology and Diagnosis; H. M. Smith, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology; T. F. Allen, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; P. P. Wells, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine; Carroll Dunham, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine; J. J. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. D. K. Lee.

Prof. J. Beakley, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, conferred the degrees upon the graduating class, as follows:

E. W. Avery, J. S. Beakley, C. D. Belden, L. A. Birdsall, W. A. Bivin, New-York City; Alonzo Bishop, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. W. Brown, Lowville, N. Y.; R. G. Bruyn, Modena, N. Y.; George Colton, Irasburg, Vt.; Luke Corcoran, Springfield, Mass.; C. P. Cook, Hudson, N. Y.; R. B. Covert, Geneva, N. Y.; I. V. Daggett, Middlebury, Vt.; C. S. Eldridge, A. Eldridge, Flint, Mich.; H. Elliott, Galt, Canada; E. W. Finch, Rye, N. Y.; W. B. Garside, M. D., New-York City; Jas. Gerrie, Dundas, Canada; P. A. Gordon, Maysville, Ky.; N. G. Hamilton, London, Canada; Stephen Hasbrouck, Passaic, N. J.; J. J. Hall, M. D., St. Mary's, Canada; E. R. Howie, Galt, Canada; H. Hutchings, Batavia, N. Y.; R. B. Jenks, Owego, N. Y.; E. R. Lane, Newark, N. J.; C. Garret Lansing, M. D., New-York City; A. H. Marks, Middlefield, N. Y.; C. H. Martin, M. D., Allentown, Penn.; J. DeV. Moore, Fonda, N. Y.; M. V. B. Morse, Salem, Mass.; E. C. Newport, Holyoke, Mass.; J. C. Otis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; L. D. Parkhurst, M. D., Florida, N. Y.; G. H. Patchen, Burlington, Iowa; H. P. Partridge, Keeseville, N. Y.; A. M. Piersons, New-York City; Miles Rorabacher, Litchfield, Mich.; Aaron Walker, Lowell, Mass.; E. A. Wareheim, Manchester, Md.; E. B. Whitaker, Pittsford, Vt.

Rev. D. K. Lee addressed the graduating class. He was very fond of doctors; he liked them for their genial good nature and true humor; he would not part with the treasures of his library—the works of doctors, for anything; Dr. Akenside, Dr. Goldsmith and others of the old time, and the autocrat of the breakfast table, the present, a man whose humor always sparkled, but when he went out of his way to ridicule homeopathy, then he seemed always to leave his wit at home. He, the speaker, had seen the good works of homeopathy in his family, among his friends, in his congregation, and he had always witnessed its triumphs; but to increase his admiration for the system, and on that occasion he could not but regard the going out of so many disciples of that school as the marching of a noble and gallant army, to allay disease and to stay, in a measure, the hand of Death.

E. W. Avery, M. D., of the graduating class, delivered the valedictory, which was a carefully and ably prepared effort, and was well applauded by the large and appreciative audience.

Prof. S. R. Kirby, M. D., on behalf of the Faculty, delivered the valedictory address. He said homeopathy was widely regarded as a system, the practice of which required no brains, but that graduating class would find out that in their lives they would need to exercise all their brains. He advised them not to write any books on domestic medicine. The Professor continued at considerable length in a humorous strain, imparting to the gentlemen graduating many practical truths and excellent counsel, charging them to exercise quiet positiveness, to gain confidence and respect, to acquire knowledge, to think to be calm, to be genial without levity, to carry pure and courageous hearts, and so keep the countenance all right; to be natural, not imitative, to not get discouraged, to use tact, to be gentlemen, to be happy, and to get each a wife—a loving wife.

Rev. Mr. Lee dismissed the audience with the Benediction.

New-York City Mission.

On Wednesday evening, the City Mission Society held its monthly meeting in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. A member of the missionaries detailed incidents of their experiences and observations in tenement-houses and mission stations, showing the effects of christian sympathy and practical philanthropy. Tea meetings, concerts, lectures, temperance societies and literary clubs have been instituted for the rational and social entertainment of the people, and every effort is exerted to make the poor man himself a party in these efforts at reform and improvement. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, referred to the early history of the Spring-street Church, and of the mission cause, and traced the progress of religious enterprise, and gave a general view of the present condition of the Churches, and of the City Mission works. Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions, graphically described the work of the Christian Church as that of an army, and made some telling points in his use of the military operations in our late war of the Union.

Rev. James C. Wilson, Pastor of the Church, said "we are glad to hear these encouraging reports from our dear missionary brethren. We are grateful to the City mission for this visit. I feel a special gratification in welcoming you here, for the obligation I am under to an early convert of the City mission, a good man, full of faith and love, who gave me great comfort and encouragement when I first came to the church. We are rejoiced to know of the general advance of the good cause. We have some impression of the greatness of the work of City missions, but we do not fully realize its dignity."

Among the figures, representing a months' operations, we find the following: 43 missionaries, 14 mission-stations, 11,040 missionary visits, 362 meetings, 472 persons to churches and missions, 216 children to sabbath-school, 134 bibles and testaments given, and 72,471 tracts distributed; 500 families or 1,500 persons, per week, are on the visiting roll for temporary relief, and the missionaries are busy day and night giving assistance to the sick and needy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 27—11:15 A. M.

Consols are steady at 93¼ for money and the account.

American Securities open quiet at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Erie Shares	44½
Illinois Central	88¾

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Bourse is active and Reates are firm.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 27.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 27—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens quiet and steady at 9½d. for Middling Uplands, and 9¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales are not likely to exceed 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is generally steady, however Corn has declined to 42s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market opens quiet and steady. Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 60s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 41s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Sugar 24s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum—1s. 2⅝d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 27—1:20 P. M.

Consols have declined since the opening to 92⅞@93 for money. For the account prices are steady at 93¼. United States Five-twenties are off ⅛ since the opening, and are now quoted at 71⅝ for the issue of 1862 coupon.

Illinois Centrals are firmer and have advanced to 88⅝. Eries are steady at 44½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 27—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—Cotton is dull, under a more unfavorable trade report. The market is without animation, and the sales of the day are quite as likely to fall below as to exceed 8000 bales. American descriptions have declined fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. since the opening.

The usual authorities quote at this hour are as follows:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	9⅜d.
Middling Uplands, afloat	9⅜d.
Middling Orleans	9⅝d.

The transactions in Cotton, to arrive, were very limited.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The Lard market is still active, and tending upward; prices have advanced fully 1s. ℔ cwt. since last report, and American is now selling at 61s.

PRODUCE—Sugar has advanced to 25s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Petroleum is firm at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon for Standard White.

Dispatches received from Antwerp to-day quote the Petroleum market steady at 44½ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 27—5 P. M.

The regular weekly returns of the affairs of the Bank of England are made public to-day. The bullion in vault has increased since last week to the extent of £457,000 sterling.

Consols, 93¼ for account, and 92⅞@93 for money.

American Securities close as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88
Erie Railway Shares	44

A dispatch from Frankfort, dated this evening, states that United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firmer and higher. The last sales were made at 75⅜@75½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 27—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	9⅜d.
Middling Uplands, afloat	9⅜d.
Middling Orleans	9⅝d.@9¾d.

The sales of the day have been about 8,000 bales, including the usual proportion of American, say about three-fifths.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet at the following prices: Corn, 42s. Wheat, 16s. 2d. for California White, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Red. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 46s. Flour, 37s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The market closed dull and steady. Beef, 112s. 6d. Pork, 71s. for new. Lard, 61s. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—All articles of American Produce close unchanged in tone and quotations.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Feb. 27—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed quiet at a decline; Standard White, 44 francs.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The SUGAR market is firm with an upward tendency; No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 7½ reals ℔ arrobe. EXCHANGE—On London, 9¼@10¼ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, currency, 30@31 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, short sight, 1 ℔ cent. discount; on Paris 3 ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $8 62½@$10 75. WHEAT quiet at $2 52@$2 02 for No. 1, and $1 95½@$1 95¾ for No. 2. CORN quiet; new is weak at 77½c.@77¾c.; No. 1 is in light demand at 82c.@82½c. OATS more active and steady at 55½c.@55¾c. for stored. RYE in fair demand at an advance of 1c.; sales at $1 57@$1 60. BARLEY quiet at $2 07@$2 08 for No. 2, and $1 80@$1 82 for Rejected. MESS PORK moderately active and declined 50c.; sales at $23 50; Prime Mess in fair demand at $20@$21; sales of Rumps at $18. LARD moderately active; Country, 14¼c. SHOULDERS, 10c., loose. SHORT RIB MIDDLES, 12¾c., loose. SHORT CLEAR SIDES, 13¾c@13½c., boxed, closing quiet for all, and the outside was barely maintained. DRESSED HOGS more active at an advance of 10c.@20c.; light, $10@$10 50; heavy, $10 75@$10 90. LIVE HOGS active and a shade firmer; common, $7@$7 50; good to choice, $7 80@$8 37½. BEEF CATTLE more active, ranging from $6 25 to $8 75. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—4,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 400 Dressed Hogs, 6,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Oats, 1,000 Dressed Hogs, 4,500 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Nearly exhausted; sales of St. Louis Middling at 19c. FLOUR firm with a very small business at unchanged prices. WHEAT unchanged; Winter, $2 50@$2 70. CORN quiet at 80c.@84c. OATS firmer at 67c.@71c. RYE firmer; choice, $1 70@$1 72. PROVISIONS active and stiff. MESS PORK at $24 50@$25. BULK MEATS—Large sales at Keokuk and up the Illinois River at 9½c.@10c. for loose Shoulders; 12c.@12¼c. for Rib Sides; 12½c. for Clear Rib, and 13c. for Clear Sides. BACON stiff, with an advancing tendency; Shoulders, 11c.; Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Rib, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14¾. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16¼c.@16¾c. LARD firm and higher; Choice steam kettle up the river, 15c.@15¼c. WHISKY advanced to 19c.@20c. RECEIPTS to-day—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,100 sacks Wheat, 1,300 sacks Corn, 1,800 sacks Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 21c.@21½c.; sales 5,800 bales; receipts, 5,758 bales; exports, 4,351 bales. Sterling Exchange, 151½@155; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 141¾. SUGAR fairly active; Common, 13½c.; Fair, 14c.@14¼c.; Prime to Choice, 15¼c.@15¾c. MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $10 50; Treble Extra, $12; Choice, $14@$14 50. CORN steady at 94c.@98c. OATS easier at 83c.@84c. BACON—None in the market; sales of Shoulders, to arrive, at 13c.; Clear Sides, 16c. PORK scarce at $26 75@$27. LARD advanced 1c.; tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; keg, 16¼c.@16¾c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Winter Red sold at $2 4@$2 50. CORN active at 82c.@83c. OATS firm at 67c.@68c. BARLEY advancing; No. 1, $2 30; Extra, $2 35. TOBACCO in fair demand at full prices; sales, 100 hhds. MESS PORK quiet and held at $24@$25 for Old and New; there was no demand. BULK MEATS active at 10c.@12c. for Shoulders and Sides; sales, 1,100,000 pounds. BACON active at 11½c.@14¼c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD active and higher at 16c. COTTON dull and nominal at 20c. for Middling. Gold, 141.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 27.

COTTON quiet and declined ½c.; Middlings, 22c.; sales 725 bales. Receipts—2,776 bales. Receipts of the week—170 Sea Islands, 22,853 Uplands. Exports—Liverpool, 801 Sea Islands, 19,284 Uplands; Coastwise, 10,596 Upland. Stock—1,907 Sea Islands, 60,545 Uplands. Receipts for the season—8,163 Sea Islands, 395,349 Uplands. Exports—England, 2,477 Sea Islands, 150,194 Uplands; Continent, 74 Sea Islands, 11,588 Uplands; Coastwise, 3,827 Sea Islands, 173,533 Uplands.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR moderately active and demand fair at unchanged prices; sales of City Ground Spring at $10 25, Western Spring at $10 25, and White Western at $13 25. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull; held at $1 04@$1 05 for New on the track. OATS quiet and nominal at 74c. from store. BARLEY firm at $1 95@$2 10, as to quality. RYE quiet and steady at $1 65 for Western. PROVISIONS very firm at yesterday's prices, with an upward tendency. DRESSED HOGS firm at $10 50@$11 for Western.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

COTTON moves slowly; Middling Uplands 22c.@22½c. CLOVER SEED in better demand at $7 75@$8 50. PETROLEUM less active; Crude 16c.; Refined, in bond, 23c. FLOUR very dull but unchanged. WHEAT—Poor supply of good; Red $2 50; White $2 90@$3 15. RYE $1 74@$1 75. CORN steady; sales 6,000 bushels New Yellow at $1 18@$1 20; Mixed Western $1 23. OATS steady at 80c.@81c. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK $25 50.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

COTTON very dull and drooping; buyers out of market. Middlings are offering at 21c. FLOUR very dull. WHEAT dull, and nominally unchanged. CORN very dull and declined 1c.@2c.; White and Yellow, $1 15@$1 17; Mixed Western, $1 15@$1 17. OATS steady at 78c.@82c. RYE $1 70. PROVISIONS very active, with large sales of Loose Bulk Sides at 12¾c. BACON firm at 12½c. for Shoulders. 14¼c. for Rib Sides, 14¾c.@15c. for Clear Rib. LARD 16¾c.@17c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White, $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT is held at $2 45 for No. 1 Chicago Spring and $2 35 for No. 2 do. CORN dull; sales, 600 bushels at $1 25. OATS and other grains scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED steady—Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1, and to Albany, 67c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The supply of beeves has been light this week—only 1,8 0 head, and with a fair demand for New-York and Eastern account. Prices were advanced ⅛c.@¼c; sales were quick, and nearly all the droves changed hands; common light sold at 7c.@8c.; fair to good 8½c.@9¾c., and extra 10c.@10½c. SHEEP are in moderate request at 5½c @6½c. for common to fair, and 7c.@8¼c. for good to extra. Receipts 7,600 head; sales 3,000 head.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c.; choice Extra, $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT quiet at $1 98¾ for No. 1, and $1 93 for No. 2. OATS dull. CORN steady at 81c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 52. BARLEY dull at $2 25 for Prime. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

TOBACCO steady; Lugs to Medium Leaf $5 25@$45 40. Superfine FLOUR $8 25@$8 75. WHEAT, $2 45@$2 50. OATS 67c.@68c. CORN 78c.@85c. COTTON—Middling 20½c. WHISKY, free, $2 30. LARD 16c. MESS PORK $24 50@$25. BACON—Shoulders 11¾c.; Clear Sides 15c.; Bulk Shoulders 10¾c.; Clear Sides 14c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

COTTON quiet at 20c.@21c.; receipts 1,000 bales; exports 3,500 bales. FLOUR firmer: Superfine $8@$8 25. PORK $26@$26 50. BACON firm; Clear Sides 15¾c.; Bulk Shoulders 11¾c.; Clear Sides 14¾c.@14¾c. LARD 15½c.@16½c. CORN 92c.@95c. OATS 82c.@90c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; Amber $2 63. CORN active at 87c. OATS dull; sales of No. 1 at 63c.; No. 2 at 60c. DRESSED HOGS $9@$9 50. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn 1,200 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Feb. 27.

COTTON easier and declined ½c.@1c.; sales 1,000 bales Middlings at 22c. Sales of the week, 6,150 bales. Receipts, 11,500 bales. Exports, 10,963 bales, of which 5,016 were to Great Britain and 5,947 coastwise. Stock, 24,900 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The COTTON market closed quiet; Middlings, 20½c.@21c.; sales 2,800 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 4,145 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25⅞; Reading Railroad, 46⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅝. Gold, 141⅝.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Feb. 29	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR SISAL AND ASPINWALL.

Alabama	Feb. 29	New-York	Sisal.
Arizona	Feb. 29	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Peruvian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at 11:30 A. M.

Mails for Mexico *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. Caroline Mannedell, C. H. Sheldon, Sofie Gails, Messrs. Francisco Risarcli and wife, Domingo Risarcii and wife, W. Armstrong and wife, R. S. Brown and wife, Chas. Hespie and wife, N. Appleton, J. H. Gossler, W. J. Berston, Charles Meyer, Francisco Alva, Ed. Foster, Martin F. Tunon, J. Badell, A. Anas, Michael Esemben, Henry Lanterbach, Felix Nicholson, B. J. Reed, R. M. Germond, H. D. Knowlton, J. A. Mora, Chas. Austin, F. Scnark, D. W. Salisbury, J. Marhado.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 37 | Sun sets..... 5 51 | Moon sets.... 10 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 10 | Gov. Island.11 59 | Hell Gate .. 1 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Missouri, Palmer, Havana and Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Carlotta, Magoun, Portland, J. F. Ames; Creole, King, Havana, G. Heineken; Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships American Union, Grant, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Guiding Star, Hopkins, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Bessie Crosby, Crosby, Rotterdam, Jas. Edmiston & Co.

Brigs Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Seville, Penistop & Co.; H. G. Berry, Colson, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Edith, Putnam, Nassau, Moss & Ward.

Schooners Harry & Ned, Greene, New-Haven, G. R. Rackett & Bro.; Ocean Pearl, Pearl, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Co; M. A. Witham, Partridge, Pernambuco and Bahia, Witham & Archer; S. E. Jameson, Jameson, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg; E. A. De Hart, Lowe, Kingston, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds. 9 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Feb. 20, 11 A. M., lat. 39 35 N., lon. 73 18 W., passed Br. bark Evening Star, of St. John, N. B., bound N.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Bark Ousuri, (of Dundee,) Patten, Shanghae Oct. 8 with teas to order. Passed Angier Nov. 23, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 26, crossed the equator Jan. 21, in lon. 28. Dec. 29, lat. 35 22, lon. 18 10, spoke bark Paulina, from Hong Kong for Falmouth, 116 ds. out. The O. has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. and N. E. gales.

Bark Hellespont, (of Marblehead,) Bridgo, Zanzibar, E. C. E., 83 ds., with mdse. to Greene, Arnold & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. and N. E. gales. Feb. 22, off Hatteras, Thomas Alexander, seaman, fell from mainyard overboard and was lost.

Bark Warren Hastings, (of London,) Perry, Foo Chow 126 ds., with teas to Carv & Co. Passed Angier Nov. 26, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 5; crossed the equator Jan. 28, in lon. 26.

Brig Florence, Ekermen, Rio Grande 66 ds., with hides and wool to Jones & Lough. Been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy gales from N. and N. W.

Brig Halvmaanen, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Sevillo, Spain 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Monarca del Mare, (Ital.,) Garzinello, Naples 60 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Jefferson Borden, Hall, New-Orleans 20 ds., with corn and cotton to B. F. Small & Co. Has had heavy weather most of the passage, and been 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. R. C. Peeker, (of Boston,) Reed, Matanzas 7 ds., with molasses to master.

SANDY HOOK, sunset.—Nothing in sight bound in; no wind; snowing.

Sailed.

Steamships Manhattan and Tripoli, for Liverpool; Deutschland, for Bremen; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 27—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York; ship Kate Troop, Boston. Sld. steamship James Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 27—Put into Norfolk short of coal, steamship Columbia, from Havana for New-York.

Sld. steamship Col. Rucker, with submarine cable for Baltimore; steamships Niagara, Virginia, Fairbanks and Perit, all for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27—Arr. ship Henry, from Martinique.

Cld. steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-Orleans; barks Nellie Merriman and Ukrane, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Montgomery, from Charleston, reported in to-day's Herald as arriving, has not arrived. As she is reported as sailing from Charleston on the 25th in company with the steamship Columbia, a much faster vessel, she is not due before the 28th.

Spoken, &c.

D. Argall—Fr. ship, Jan. 29, lat. 2 N., lon. 26 W.

Commodore—ship, of Boston, hence for San Francisco, Jan. 16, lat. 12 12 S., lon. 32 56.

J. W. Coffin—schr., hence for St. Kitts, 9 ds. out, Feb. 13, lat. 26 16, lon. 65 50.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The steamships Georgia, from Vera Cruz, and Concordia, from Boston, arrived here to-day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—The steamship Tarifa, Capt. Murphy, of the Cunard Line, which left New-York on the 13th inst., touched at Queenstown on Monday last and arrived at this port the following day.

546 BROADWAY.

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Irving Hall, New-York, March 7, 21 and 28.
Irving Hall, New-York, April 4 and 18.
Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, E. D., March 14.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn, April 11.

AND AT

Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, April 25.

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[For Schedule of Awards see descriptive circulars.]

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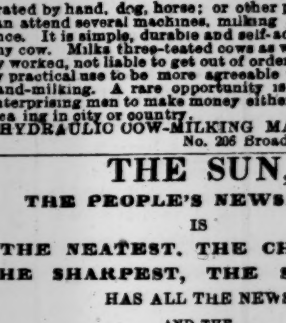

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 249, Feb. 27, 1868.
15, 16, 43, 1, 56, 20, 31, 71, 52, 59, 39, 17, 64.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 250, Feb. 27, 1868.
42, 35, 53, 17, 31, 12, 61, 56, 13, 69, 45, 51, 59, 39, 10.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 197, Feb. 27, 1868.
52, 42, 71, 17, 75, 29, 69, 55, 19, 15, 4, 30, 18.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 198, Feb. 27, 1868.
13, 29, 50, 43, 45, 78, 12, 3, 63, 60, 44, 48.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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